The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

SPRING.

"The memory of days that are past, steals over my soul both cloud and sunshine."

Thou comest again, to revisit the places
That have often rejoiced in thy life giving smile;
Flowers are springing, and birds they are singing,
To welcome thee back to the mainland and sky.
Thy influence is dear to us ever, bright spirit,
From infancy's hour, to the snowfall of years!
Thy birds and thy flowers, thy fields and thy bowers,
Thy health-breathing zephyrs, thy sunshine and tears,
(sweet Spring!)

Are lovely as ever!—But where are the feelings
That lived in my bosom, and spoke in my eyes?
And where the fond hearted, whose smiling imparted,
Fresh bloom to the earth, brighter hues to thy skies?
Shall I seek them, where childhood's light footsteps have sported,
Oh! say, will thy magic awaken them still,
Can the tenants of death, be dis turbed by thy breath,
And return, if I call them to valley or hill?
Sweet Spring!

No! vainly I search every spot we frequented—
The blossoms have withered, and dropped from the stem;
Yes, perish'd forever!—return, can they never
To earth—but the mourner may journey to them,
Like plants that are stripped by the chill winds of autumn;
But when foliage, the sunshine and dew doth restore,
Tho' to last ones still clinging, new friendships are springing,
That bid me rejoice in thy presence once more,
Sweet Spring!

Yet 'tis painful to feel the soul's young hopes decaying,
And know we unhappily must still travel on,
In the rough path of life, and partake of its strife,
Its cares and its sorrows, when pleasure is gone!
When youth's freedom of spirit, and lightness of heart,
Is chain'd by reflection, and damp'd by its woes,
While Time's cold hand is stealing, o'er the pulses of feeling
With poison that lulls to a fatal repose,
Their spring.

And tho' the ripe fruits of the summer he gather'd
To cheer and sustain us in autumn's decline;
Yet life's first happy hours, in the season of flowers,
Without feelings of sadness, we cannot resign:
The stream as it passes along to the ocean,
May gather fresh strength—but impurity, too—
And tho' wisdom we gain, as we pass it is pain
To think we must lose the pure waters we drew,
In youth's spring!

TO A BRIDE.

The winter cold hath pass'd away,
With all its clouds and stormy gloom;
And lovely spring in bright array,
Comes on, o'er fields and flower and bloom.

And well may Nature dress her face,
And with delighted aspect shine,
Since love and joy combine to grace,
The lovely bride—fair Caroline.

Gay, laughing spring new plumage spreads,
Above the marks of former sadness;
And with new life and rapture treads,
In all the glow of youth and gladness;

And flows the silver stream with pride,
Reflecting beauties so divine,
When from its green and mossy side,
Looks in the lovely Caroline.

Yes, thou'rt a bride, and ne'er did joy
Look smiling on a fairer one;
Oh! may no ills such worth annoy,
But bliss be thine till life is done.

For virtue, youth and loveliness,
Around thy bosom sweetly twine,
And gives the boundless power to bless,
To thee, thou beauteous Caroline.

*R.

TWILIGHT.

BY WILLIAM P. S. WOOD.

The day is dying! as the sun goes down,
The glimmering twilight trembles on each spray,
And gilds with crimson the steep mountain's brown,
Reflected from the hues of dying day;
And the bright blaze of beauty that is spread
O'er nature's face, returning day's farewell
Is eloquent and meek, as fare well said
By dying friends, whose rapture'd bosoms swell
With faith and hopes of morn, brighter than tongue can tell!

Such is the twilight of the human heart,
When faith lights up its evening clouds of doubt,
Gilding the hour, the soul from earth doth part,
With light more glorious than the setting sun;
For thrills responsive in each bosom swell,
Kindling the twilight of their sunset west,
With hues retaining long the fond farewell
Which warmly gushes from th' o'erflowing breast,
When Love's last, fervent kiss, on dying lips is prest!

Now the faint sun seems flickering in the west,
Like some lone spirit hovering round the tomb,
Sighing to sleep within its peaceful breast,
And yet mistrustful of its deepening gloom:
And now it fades—and comes the enchanted hour
When wayward fancy weaves her mystic charms,
And forms from heaven, obedient to her power,
Are here again, and clasp'd in widow'd arms,
And with Elysian joy, the mourner's spirit warms

And now 'tis gone: from eastern hill there peeps
A milder orb, relieving the think gloom
That broods o'er nature while the day-god sleeps,
As though its beam might fill the sun-light's room;
The star of love is beaming in the sky,
And numbers worship 'neath its placid reign,
Whose faithful hearts are bound by golden tie,
That links young hearts is more than mortal chain;—
And love, and love's sweet witcheries, now unbroken reign!

But list! some spirit whispers—"these shall fade
Like the last rays of twilight in the west,
The glow of youth—the bloom of beauty's braid,
And ardent feeling gushing from the breast;
All, all shall fade—but the ETERNAL ONE—
Whose single word from nothing spoke the whole,—
The bashful twilight of the setting sun,
The hymning spheres that in their circle roll,
And the frail tenement where dwells the Heaven-lit soul."

But say, fair spirit, shall the restless soul
That roams o'en now beyond earth's farthest bound,
And spurns the fetters of its base control,
Go out in twilight—die in gloom profound,—
When the same hues betoken coming day
As those that blush along the western sky,—
When annual flowrets make spring's bosom gay,
And deck the turf where man's last relics lie?
"Oh, no! man's spring-time is in worlds on high!"

'Tis good to pause a moment on the verge
Of coming even, while in majestic tone,
Unearthly voices pour a hollow dirge,
For all the joys that with the day have flown;
For 'tis the hour when the poor soul may soar
In dreamful blessedness to worlds above,
And meet those pure ones it had known before,
To join the tendrils of their sunder'd love,
And through the lovers of lasted bliss carapet'd rove.

'Tis good to gaze upon the clouds that swell
In crimson pillars up the twilight west,
It minds us of the distant funeral bell,
And the last smile of love on grief impress;
For when the day thus mildly sinks to rest,
Like virtue beckoning from the gate of heaven;
It prompts man onward to that region blest,
Whose vision to the eye of faith is given,
As the rapt spirit gazes on the hues of even!

A SERENADE.

Go gentle breeze, to you casement high,
And waft my strain of love;
Oh! bear a lover's vesper sigh
To her who sleeps above.
Go tell her, that her eye whose beams,
Her lid of beauty shrouds,
Is like yon star whose brightness gleams
Through summer's fleecy clouds.

Oh! bid the envious veil withdraw,
From o'er the radiant gem;
It clouds the brightest jewel o'er,
In Beauty's diadem.
Go bid her wake and heed my strain,
'Tis breath'd by lips most true—
Ah! let me hear that voice again,
Eve, love, I bid adieu.

IDA.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"Moral virtues, in themselves, without religion, are but cold lifeless and insipid. It is Religion only which opens the mind to great conceptions, fills it with sublime ideas, and warms the soul with more than sensual pleasures."

The system of morality, tho' good in itself, seems to me, but like an artificial representation of the human body; fair, perfect and beautiful, but without the power of thinking or acting, which places man above *all* created things and beings. The ingenuity of the artist, by the aid of secret springs and joints, may make it resemble nature in its movements, even so nearly, that we are almost led to believe it actually exists; but when the stimulus ceases to operate, it returns to its original state of inactivity.

Thus the principles of moral minded persons receive any bias, that will best suit the purpose of the moment; and when they would interfere with the gratification of any particular passion, are laid aside, till a more convenient season. In general, I believe, they are adopted merely to hide a multitude of sins, by those who wish to preserve a fair character in the world, and yet be unrestrained in the pursuit and indulgence of interest and pleasure; and this *profession* of virtue enables them to continue in that society which would otherwise discard them entirely, and shudder at the idea of associating with them. I suppose there are some moralists that really *practise* what they *profess*; but generally 'tis far, far otherwise. Religion is the Son that enlightens, enlivens and purifies the soul of man; its precepts are pure, upright and worthy the all-wise Counsellor, who delivered them personally to his immediate followers, for the benefit of "nations yet unborn"—his glorious example was a perfect standard—*love* in its very essence, breathes through every line of his Gospel—impartial justice guided his hand in the dispensations of his mercy to all mankind; finally Religion is the very soul that he has infused, into the purest morality, and thus blended the moral and spiritual worlds together, so that one adds perfection and beauty to the other, and thus unitedly they are capable of guiding our wandering thoughts, and erring reasonings, and then from principle, as well as interest, we learn to "do unto others, as we would they should do unto us."

Among the nations who were in a state of ignorance, totally unacquainted with vital religion, practising merely an outward form of idolatrous worship, either of the heavenly bodies, or what was more debasing still, of living creatures, or their images, a few powerful minds, bursting the shackles of education and superstition, and feeling within themselves a spark of intelligence, pursued the light, cleared away the rude mass that encircled and almost concealed it, and by the forming hands of reason and reflection, produced a new creation, from the dark chaos that enveloped it, and continued to follow the leadings of the pure lamp, until it burst upon them in the fullness of its glory, and enabled them to see the hidden recesses of the soul, till in the intellectual mine they discovered treasures inexhaustible. It was minds such as these, that *first* taught morality—finding strength within themselves to overcome their various passions, they recommended to others the practice of those virtues, which they perceived tended to exalt the human mind, and purify its desires and affections, both by precept and their own example; some carried their practice to extremes, indeed, but this could not lessen the real value of the light that dawned in days when the land was overshadowed by superstition and ignorance, as with a cloud of thick darkness; and I believe these, inasmuch as they obeyed the inward manifestations, were rewarded by Him whose tender mercies are over *all* his works, and who beholds his children with an impartial eye; and many who in this enlightend age, sit in judgment on those whom they are pleased to call Heathens, may yet be weighed in the balance of Heaven, and found wanting, for where "much is given, much also is *required*." The Sun of Righteousness has arisen over our land, and all are invited to partake of its healing, purifying influence. "Ho! every one that thirsteth, let him come unto the waters and drink; and he that has no money, come buy wine and milk without money, and without price. The spirit saith come, and the Bride saith come, and he that *will* come, *may* come and *partake* of the waters of life *freely*."

Agar said, "give me neither poverty nor riches;" and this will ever be the prayer of the wise. Our incomes should be like our shoes, if too small, they will gall and pinch us, but, if too large, they will cause us to stumble, and to trip. But wealth, after all, is a relative thing, since he that has little, and wants less is richer than he that has much, but wants more. True contentment depends not upon what we have; a tub was large enough for Diogenes, but a world was too little for Alexander.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE PIRATE'S BRIDE.

A very child, but one of woe,
Whom you should pity, not reprove. *Crabbe.*

The Island of Cuba was the native place of Antonio Saragoza, who had never been beyond the precincts of his native Island since his birth, and who had contented himself with a pretty little black-eyed Spanish girl for a wife. I shall not fatigue my readers by tracing the genealogy of these two personages, nor shall I describe the situation, latitude, longitude, and boundary of the aforesaid Island, presuming that all those who honour this tale with a perusal, are as well informed in that particular as myself. Let it suffice, that Seignior Antonio Saragoza was an only child of a respectable Spanish gentleman, who resided on the Island, and who died shortly after seeing his son well established as a shipping merchant, and prosperous in that occupation. Inez Cordova was also a native of Spain, brought up from infancy in the family of Saragoza; an attachment was formed between her and Antonio, and at a suitable age they were married. They resided many years in the enjoyment of each other's society, without having that endearing pledge, which ever serves to strengthen the ties of affection. They only wanted that pledge to consummate their happiness, and it was at length given in the birth of a daughter, whose infant beauties were but an earnest of the perfect charms which would, at a future day, make the daughter of the merchant Saragoza the admiration of the busy, bustling Island of Cuba.

To those who have made the natural character of mankind their study, and have viewed the effects which the various occurrences of life to which they are liable may have upon their senses, the rapture of two amiable beings, on the birth of a first child, can be easier imagined than described. The delighted mother gazed on the unconscious infant, glancing her bright and joy-beaming eyes from the babe to its father, endeavouring to trace the resemblance which she was sure it must bear to the author of its being, while the proud father viewed in the infant girl, with ineffable delight, the miniature charms of its beautiful mother.

Such was the unalloyed happiness of Saragoza; his earthly wishes were gratified, and, while he thanked the Power which had thus blessed him, devoutly asked a continuance of those blessings, until he should be laid in his last and low abode. But the enjoyments of human life are as fleeting as the expectations of man are vain; well may our joys be compared to the flower which we view blooming in beauty at dawn, and inhale its fragrance with delight, yet we may behold its leaves scattered and torn by the evening gale, and, in place of the beautiful plant which had imparted its odours to all surrounding it, we see its dark and naked stem.

The daughter of Saragoza had obtained her fourteenth year, when she was deprived of her mother, who fell a victim to the fever so fatal and peculiar to the West India Islands. She was now the sole companion of her father, who, when he saw his wife, the partner of his childhood, as well as his maturer years, laid in the grave, felt that

"More than half his heart
Died buried there."

From that time the habits and disposition of Saragoza underwent a total and lamentable change: he who was all animation, cheerfulness and industry, became silent, melancholy and inattentive; not even the beauty, liveliness and accomplishments of the young Inez could win him back to his former habits. The intelligence of the failure of a house which was indebted to him in a considerable amount, seemed to awaken him to a sense of his own affairs, which were suffering through want of proper attention. For a day or two, he devoted himself to his counting-house and clerks, and again he relapsed into sadness and inactivity. There was a young man in the employment of Saragoza, who, from his intercourse with his family, had acquired a partiality for Inez, which induced him to devote all his leisure moments to her society. This partiality strengthened into love, and he soon drew from the artless girl the confession of her reciprocity of feeling. His name was Charles Lawrence, his manners were amiable, and, independent of a handsome person, he possessed a mind well stored with useful and elegant reading. Possessing these advantages, he ventured, sanctioned by Inez, to make proposals of marriage, to her father; but the old man gave him a decided refusal, and forbade him from again venturing a hope for his approbation to her union with him. Charles replied not; he was silent, but there was a tear in his eye, and a sigh from his heart told that that heart had been wounded—aye, deeply and sorely wounded. He left Antonio, and repaired to the department of his adored Inez.

"Good morrow, Charles," said the maiden, "I had almost thought you had forgotten me this morning."

"Forgotten you?" returned the youth—"no, Inez, you are one never to be forgotten, although I may be soon, Inez, and forever"—

"Charles, you alarm me," said Inez; "you are ill; you are unhappy."

"Aye, I am—I am unhappy, Inez—I have been scorned—rejected—your hand denied to me by your father! Is it any wonder then, that I, who had hoped so much, should be unhappy—heart broken?"

"Charles," replied Inez, "cheer thee up; the day of joy may come; we may yet be happy."

"Never, Inez—never, unless to-morrow you will accompany me to New York—my home, my native home."

"Forbear, Charles," cried the unhappy girl; "much as I love, think you that I would desert my aged father, sad and desolate as he is? Oh! never."

"I knew not what I said; it was folly, it was madness; but I must go—to-morrow I shall leave thee; we shall part, and I have no hope to cheer me, no prospect of joy before me; yet I may return, if fortune should but smile upon me; I may return and claim thee."

"And you will," said Inez, "I shall still be Inez—your Inez—and no other's?"

"Then I will hope," exclaimed the youth; "God bless thee, dearest—farewell, farewell!"

They parted, and on the next morning Charles Lawrence bade adieu to Cuba, and all that was there dear to him. Three years had passed away since his departure, and many and wealthy were the suitors for the hand of the lovely Inez; yet all were rejected; the image of her Charles was constantly before her, keeping alive the promise she had made. The business of Saragoza had suffered considerably since the death of his wife, and that, added to the loss of several of his vessels with their cargoes, rendered it necessary that he should stop payment. The produces arising from the sale of his property were insufficient to meet the entire demands of his creditors, and they were compelled to rest satisfied with such a dividend as could be made by those to whom were entrusted the management of his affairs at that time. Yet even these misfortunes did not seem to have any effect on the now settled melancholy of Antonio; it neither increased nor diminished it, and he still remained sad and inactive. But there was a misfortune which at length aroused him from that state, and then gave him no rest forever. The family had retired to rest, and the midnight stillness was only interrupted by the town watch proclaiming the hour to its inhabitants. At length the cry of "fire" startled "the Isle from its propriety," and the multitude rushed to the spot; it was the mansion of Saragoza! By some undiscoverable means, fire had been communicated to some part of the building, and before it was seen, it had attained a height which rendered every attempt to extinguished it abortive. The old man and his servants had rushed into the street on the first alarm. Inez was shrieking for assistance from the window of her apartment, yet there was none among the crowd who seemed willing to endanger their *lives* by entering the blazing dwelling.

"My child, my young, my lovely child!" cried Antonio. "will no one save the young and innocent?"

"I will!" was uttered by a voice from the crowd, and a tall figure was seen entering the nearly destroyed mansion.

"Bless him! God of Heaven, bless him!" said Saragoza; "yet he will perish, they will both perish, and I shall be alone, heart broken, in the world."

A shout of joy from the anxious multitude conveyed to the old man's ears the tidings of his child's safety, and in the next moment she was placed in his arms by her preserver.

"Heaven reward you, gallant stranger," said the old man; accept—

"No more," replied the stranger; "my house is hard by, and you can be there accommodated until you can procure another habitation." So saying, he bade Antonio follow him, and supporting the almost exhausted Inez, proceeded to an adjoining street, and they were soon comfortably situated in the mansion of the stranger.

"To whom," inquired Antonio, "are we indebted for these kindnesses; speak, Seignior, that we may not be ignorant of one who has involved us in a debt which we shall never be able to repay?"

"I am a merchant," replied the addressed; "my name is Alvarez Medina."

It would be, perhaps, as well, at this time, to make my readers acquainted with the external appearance of a man who has been introduced to them in a manner calculated to give them a favourable impression of his character. He was tall and muscular; his complexion, though healthy, told that the sun had often shed its hottest rays thereon, and his full black and penetrating eyes were such as seemed at once to excite admiration and dread; yet there was a general sternness of feature, and an habitual smile of rather scornful expression, which tended to make him an object rather of awe than beauty. At times a relaxation of that sternness would show itself, and when gazing on the beautiful being whose life he had been the instrument of preserving, that scornful smile would be chased away by one (I think it might be called) of love. The next day, a fever attacked Antonio, occasioned by the terror of the preceding night. Day after day passed on, and the dangerous symptoms increased. Inez had resided for a long time in the dwelling of her preserver; her beauty had won his heart, and he lost no time in declaring to her his passion, and communicating it to her father. Antonio sanctioned it, and Alvarez only wanted the consent of the lovely girl to complete his felicity. Gratitude towards the individual who had risked his life for the preservation of hers, was the tenderest feeling towards him that Inez possessed. Her heart had long since been given to one, and her vow to wed no other save that one, was registered in Heaven. She, therefore, when Alvarez made known to her his love, told him decisively, that she could never be his; yet he still pressed his suit, and an event occurred which gained it for him; but for that occurrence, the union of these two beings would have never taken place, and hard was the struggle between love and duty in the breast of Inez, before she could pronounce the *yes*, which forever bound her to Alvarez Medina. It was near midnight when Inez was summoned to the bedside of her father; his dark eyes, sunken as they were, beamed with a momentary radiance, as they turned on his only child, *that* child the image of his adored Inez. He stretched out his thin hand towards her; she grasped it, and sinking on her knees, bathed it with tears of filial sorrow.

"Inez, my dear Inez, I have sent for thee, that I might depart from this world peacefully—aye, and thankfully. I am dying, my dear girl! Before dawn, I shall be in the presence of my Creator, and I would fain see thee with a protector, ere my eyes are closed forever."

"Father, dearest father!" sobbed Inez.

"Nay, hear me, my child," continued Antonio; "I have sent for Alvarez and Father Anselmo; see, they are here"—and he beckoned the former to his bedside. "Now, hear me, Inez; I conjure you, as you love me, and would see me die happy—for there is now no power on earth can save me—I conjure you, my dearest Inez, to give your hand to Alvarez."

"Alvarez!" shrieked Inez, "oh! Heaven support me now"—and she shuddered as the recollection of her vow to Charles shot athwart her mind.

"Yes, with Alvarez," said Antonio; "Inez, I have now no wealth to bequeath thee; no relation to whose care I could assign thee—say, then, what is your determination? and remember, Inez, I am dying!"

There was a pause. Inez gazed on her dying parent—there was an expression of beseeching anxiety (if the term may be used) in his haggard countenance—she thought not of Charles—she thought of nothing but her father and her duty, and sinking her head on her pillow, she faultered, "I will; and oh! God, forgive me!"

"Now, God bless thee, my darling child," said Antonio, and placing her hand within that of Alvarez, bade the priest perform the marriage ceremony. He did so, and the hapless girl, almost unconsciously, became a wife. Antonio kissed her, and blessed them both; then sinking on his pillow, closed his eyes in that sleep which Inez almost envied him.

The orphan bride saw her parent laid in the grave, and grief, preying on her beauty, dispelled from her cheek that bloom which might once have vied with "the young rose of summer." Two months of her marriage had passed away, when one morning Alvarez entered her apartment, and requested her to prepare to accompany him on a voyage.

"A voyage!" replied Inez, in surprise—"and where?"

"I know not," replied her husband; "I scarcely ever know, until I find myself at sea, with naught around me save the ocean, and naught above me but the Heavens."

"Well, then," replied the submissive bride, "I shall be ready."

"Thanks, my sweet girl—and if I mistake not, the sea air will soon replant the roses on thy cheeks, and you will be Inez again." So saying, he kissed her, and left her to make the preparations she required.

That evening Inez accompanied her husband to the quay, and entered with him on board of a brig which was there anchored.—At dawn the sails were unfurled, and the anchor being weighed, they soon sailed from the crowded port of Cuba. It was the first time within recollection that Inez had been on the water, and she forgot her grief in viewing the beauties of the scene. Wave and sky was gilded by the rising sun—various craft were lightly skimming over the silver bay, and she gazed admiringly on the various beauties of this scene, until she saw nothing, (as her husband had before expressed it,) but sky above and ocean around. It was then, on a signal from Alvarez, that the Spanish flag was struck, and in its place a red one hoisted.

"Why is this?" inquired Inez, "Why do you strike the flag of our nation and hoist one which, as I have ever heard, is the symbol of piracy?"

"It is now time to undeceive you, Inez," replied Alvarez; "and you must be prepared to learn that you are not the wealthy merchant's wife, but the bride of the Pirate Rudolph Martinez."

"A Pirate's bride!" shrieked the unhappy Inez. "Now, God, take me to thee, and to those who were my earthly parents!"—and falling on the deck, she was conveyed senseless to her birth.

When she recovered, the horrors of her situation were alive in her memory. The thought of her being surrounded by men whose existence was maintained by piracy and murder—her husband too the chief of those men—overwhelmed her heart, already bursting with the weight of previous misery. They had been four days at sea; yet no prize had offered to the buccaneers. On the fifth, however, they gave chace to a small American schooner, which they overtook, and captured. The Captain and his little crew had either fallen in the engagement, or been murdered. Inez had been kept in the cabin during the contest, yet she found means to rush on deck in time to save the life of the only passenger in the schooner, and the last of human beings it contained.

"Forbear!" cried she, frantically, as she saw Rudolph's hand raised to strike the deathblow on the stranger—"Forbear! or the instant you strike I commit myself to the waves, already crimsoned with the blood of the murdered!" Her foot was on the side of the brig—her hands extended—her whole appearance confirming her determined in the purpose she avowed.

The Pirate really loved her, and throwing away his dagger, he exclaimed, "There then, foolish girl, he is safe."

"Thanks, Rudolph!" cried she, and turning, discovered that he whose life she had saved was CHARLES LAURENCE. The recognition was mutual and simultaneous.

"Charles! Charles!" cried Inez.

"Inez!" replied he, "*you* here! How is this?"

Her emotions were too strong to permit her to reply, and the Pirate once more bore her fainting to her cabin. Charles would have followed, but was prevented. Agitated by a thousand phantasies, he paced the deck to and fro, pausing once to gaze on his little schooner, blazing in the midst of the ocean.

"By heaven!" exclaimed he, as his second attempt to enter the cabin was prevented by Rudolph, "I will not be withheld—she is ill, and I must see her!"

"The lady is better," returned the Pirate, "but see her you must not—she is my wife."

"Thou liest, villain!" cried Charles, "you have stolen her from her old father!"

"By the mass, youth, but thou art mad!" said the Pirate laughing; "and I waste not my time in parlance with lunatics." So saying he left him to give some directions to his crew.

In a few minutes Inez, pale, weak and trembling, again appeared on deck. She secretly conveyed a note to Charles, in which she informed him of all the circumstances connected with her hapless situation. Charles was now composed, and he looked forward to the arrival of that time when the guilty one would meet the punishment he merited, which was nearer than could have been anticipated. That night a storm arose, in which every element seemed at war; the thunder-peals were loud and numerous; the billows swelled to mountain-height, and breaking over the barque, seemed to entomb them in the dark deep. The vessel became leaky—the pumps chouked and useless; the mainmast was struck by lightning, and it fell on Rudolph, prostrating him senseless on the deck—the vessel blazed. "The boat! the boat!" cried some. It was seized and launched, Charles, with Inez in his arms, were among the first in it. For those on board of the brig there was no hope, and but dim was the ray which gave some ease to those in the light boat, now at the mercy of the huge billows. As the dawn advanced, the storm seemed to die. In the pauses of the tempest, the cries of the hapless beings on board of the brig were heard. A tremendous explosion, and a bright glare of light, told that the fire had communicated to the magazine, and that the Pirate vessel had been destroyed, with most of its crew.

At length the fury of the storm spent itself, and, as usual, a calm succeeded; the dark clouds vanished before the rising sun, and the ocean, so terrific but a few hours previous, was as smooth as a mirror. Towards evening the boat's crew was taken up by a ship which had rode safely out the storm, and Inez was once more in comparative safety.

Charles had established himself in business in Philadelphia. He had been prosperous, and was proceeding to Cuba, in order to claim his bride, when he was captured. The ship proved to be on her voyage to Philadelphia, where they arrived after a short passage.—Inez, wholly as her union with Alvarez, or rather with Martinez, had been, remained a widow one year, at the expiration of which she was united to her first and only love.—Her bloom and beauty was restored, and in her happiness with Charles Laurence, she forgot that she was ever a PIRATE'S BRIDE.

ALCANZOR.

He that openly tells his friends all that he thinks of them, must expect that they will secretly tell his enemies much that they do not think of him.

To the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post.

GENTLEMEN—Being accidentally in the city of Philadelphia, and more at a loss for amusement than for any thing else, and hearing of an extraordinary fusus nature, in the shape of a cat-skin, I was induced to visit it. Although I was a convert to the opinion of Dr. Johnson, that there was no "very strange" thing to be seen on earth, I was no sooner ushered into the gallery where this extraordinary phenomenon is exhibited, than all the Dr's. philosophy was placed entirely in nubibus, and I was forced, with all my incredulity, to admit, that the thing before me was "passing strange." That nature, in one of those elegant freaks in which she sometimes chooses to sport, should, on the skin of a cat, have sketched, in fair and beautiful outline, a head that Guido would have been pleased to paint, changed the object of my pursuits so completely, that the Theatre was left out of the list of my evening amusements—and, although Burroughs, as the original Jerry, in his best days in London, was fresh in my recollection, I moralized the evening away at Mr. Earl's, heedless and thoughtless of all the attractions of the Theatre.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—As long life is the desire of all who live, and as many persons shorten their days, for the want of a few simple rules the following, by Sir R. Phillips, if attended to, would, I think, contribute greatly to this desideratem. MEDICUS.

1. Rise early, and never sit up late.
2. Wash the whole body every morning with cold water, by means of a large sponge, and rub it dry with a rough towel, or scrub the whole body, for ten or fifteen minutes, with flesh brushes.
3. Drink water generally, and avoid excess of spirits, wine, and fermented liquors.
4. Keep the body open by aperient pills.
5. Sleep in a room which has free access to the open air.
6. Keep the head cool, by washing it when necessary with cold water, and abate feverish and inflammatory symptoms when they arise, by persevering stillness.
7. Correct symptoms of plethora and indigestion, by eating and drinking less per diem for a few days.
8. Never eat a hearty supper, especially of animal food; and drink wine, spirits, and beer, if these are necessary, only after dinner.

To those who are of sedentary habits, nothing will conduce so much to a free and healthy circulation, as rubbing the body every morning with fine salt; it produces a delightful glow, and is attended with agreeable sensations.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

COMPARISONS.

Man is the rugged lofty pine
That frowns on many a wave beat shore;
Woman the slender, graceful vine,
Whose curling tendrils round it twine,
And deck its rough bark sweetly o'er.

Man is the rock, whose towering crest
Nod o'er the mountain's barren sides:
Woman's the soft and mossy vest,
That loves to clasp its sterile breast,
And wreath its brow in verdant pride.

Man is the cloud of coming storm,
Dark as the raven's murky plume;
Save where the sunbeam, light and warm,
Of woman's soul and woman's form,
Gleams lightly on the gath'ring gloom,

Yes, lovely sex! to you 'tis given
To wile our hearts with angel sway;
Blend with each woe a blissful heaven,
Change *earth* into an embryo *Heaven*,
And sweetly smile our cares away.

ON THE LOVELINESS OF WOMEN.

It is not the smiles of a pretty face, nor the tint of thy complexion, nor the beauty and symmetry of thy person, nor yet the costly robes and decorations that compose thy artificial beauty; no nor that enchanting glance, which thou dartest with such lustre on the man thou deemest worthy of thy affection.—It is thy pleasing deportment—thy chaste conversation—thy sensibility, and the purity of thy thoughts—thy affable and open disposition—sympathising with those in adversity—comforting the afflicted—relieving the distressed—and, above all, that humility of soul, that unfeigned and perfect regard of the precepts of Christianity. These virtues constitute thy *Loveliness*. Adorned but with those of nature and simplicity, they will shine like the refulgent sun, and display to man that the loveliness of thy person is not to be found in the tinsel ornaments of the body, but in the reflection of the rectitude and serenity of a well spent life, that soars above the transient vanities of this world. And when thy days are ended here upon earth, thy happy spirit shall waft to the regions of eternal bliss.

Contentment.—Content dwells not among the sons of men; but, as Solomon says, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit." Was any favoured individual blest with Sampson's hair, Milo's strength, Scandabog's arm, Solomon's wisdom, Absalom's beauty, Cæsar's wealth, Cæsar's valour, Alexander's spirit, Cicero's eloquence, Gyges' ring, Perseus' pegasus, Gorgon's head, and Nestor's years, he would not be content:

For while in heaps his ample wealth descends,
He is not of his wish possessed;
There's something wanting still to make him blest.

To think well of every other man's condition, and dislike our own, is one of the misfortunes of human nature.

Pleas'd with another's lot, our own we hate.

Intemperance.—It is the peculiar characteristic of the vice of intemperance, that it marks for its prey all that is valuable in man. It enervates the body, palsies the intellect, and hardens the heart. It blunts the moral and social affections, renders its victim regardless of reputation, clothes him in the habiliments of poverty, stamps upon every feature the aspect of misery, and having shorn him of present enjoyment, and blasted the hope of future bliss, sends him to an untimely grave.

Hints to Mechanics.—Avoid giving long credits even to your best customers. A man who can pay easily, will not thank you for the delay, and a slack, doubtful paymaster is not too valuable a customer to *dun sharply* and *occasionally*. A fish may as well attempt to live without water, or a man without air, as a mechanic without punctuality and promptness in collecting and paying his debts. It is a mistaken and ruinous policy to attempt to keep or get business by delaying collections. When you *lose* a slack paymaster from your books, you only *lose* the chance of *losing* your money—and there is no man who pays more money

ca lawyers than he who is least prompt in collecting for himself.

Take care how you agree to pay money for your stock, your provisions, your rent, or your fuel, and take *dog skins* for your work. One hand must wash the other, as Poor Richard says, or both will go to jail dirty. Every man's trade ought to bring him money enough to pay all money demands against him, and no man can stand it long who does not get money enough from his business to pay the cash expenses of carrying it on.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO ELIZABETH.

Oh! cease that strain, in pity cease,
For I have said pale sorrow should
No more corrode my bosom's peace,
For 'twill not—cannot come to good.

One said, the misery cold and deep,
Which round me hath so wildly clung,
When my lone heart hath pray'd to weep,
But could not, though its core was wrung,

Should lie in dark oblivion laid,
To welcome joy and song and mirths
That Pleasure—bright-eyed, laughing maid—
Alone should claim my thoughts on earth.

This I have said—but ah! if thou
Again that magic strain awake,
I shall once more to memory bow,
And then this heart perchance may break.

But what avails it—when the strain,
And laugh will all, and soon be o'er,
And he who worshipp'd beauty's chain,
Shall fondly press its links no more.

What would I have? nay, let the breath
Of music steal upon my soul,
In tones so soft and pure, e'en death
Might pause to hear the numbers roll.

ICH.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Extract from William Penn's Preface to George Fox's Journal, concerning the early Friends.

"They were *changed men themselves*, before they went about to *change others*. Their hearts were rent, as well as their garments changed, and they knew the power and work of God upon them. This was seen by the great alteration it made, and their *stricter course of life*, and more godly conversation that immediately followed upon it.

"The *bent* and *stress* of their ministry was *conversion to God, regeneration and holiness*—not *schemes of doctrines* and *verbal creeds*, or new forms of worship; but a *leaving off* in religion the *superfluous*, and reducing the *ceremonious* and *formal part*, and pressing earnestly the *substantial*, the *necessary*, and *profitable* part; as all, upon a serious reflection, must and do acknowledge.

"They directed people to a *principle*, by which all that they asserted, preached, and exhorted others to, might be wrought in them, and known through experience to them to be true; which is a *high* and *distinguished mark* of the *truth* of their ministry; both that they *knew what they said*, and were not afraid of coming to the test. For as they were bold from *certainty*, so they required conformity upon no *human authority*, but upon *conviction*, and the conviction of this principle which they asserted was in *them* that they preached unto, and unto *that* directed them, that they might examine and prove the reality of those things which they had affirmed of it, and its manifestation and work in man."

Extracts from William Penn's "Address to Protestants," concerning Creeds.

"I do not say, that men are never to express their minds upon any place of scripture to edification; there is a *christian liberty* not to be denied; but never to lay down *articles of faith, which ever ought to be in the very language of holy writ, to avoid temptation and strife*. You see, how the contrary method hath been the great make-bait in all ages, and the imposition of such opinion, the privilege of hypocrites, but the snare of many honest minds; to be sure the sad occasion of feuds and miserable divisions. It was plainly seen, that by the many disputes that rose from hence, men's wits were confounded with their matters, truth was lost, and brotherhood was destroyed. Thus the devil acted the part both of *opponent* and *defendant*, and managed the passions of both parties to his *end*, which was *discord*. And but too many were ready to persuade themselves, from the miscarriages on both sides, that *nothing certain could be concluded about religion*; for it so fell out, that whilst men were perpetually wrangling and brawling about some one opinion of religion, the most important points of faith and life were little regarded; unity broken, amity destroyed, and those wounds made, that were never closed but with the extinction of one party: not a *good Samaritan* being to be found to heal and close them. Now it was that a *godly man* was distinguished from an *ungodly* by this, let his life have been almost what it would, that he seemed to maintain the opinions in vogue, and *to abhor the doctrine*, which in some *one* or *two* points might be *reputed heretical or schismatical*.

"All this while, the head is set at work, not the heart, and that which Christ most insisted upon, is least concerned in this sort of faith and christianity; and that is, *keeping his commandments*. For it is opinion, not obedience; notion, and not regeneration, that such men pursue. This kind of religion leaves them as bad as it finds them, and worse; for they have something more to be proud of. Here is a creed indeed, but of what? The *conclusions of men*; and what to do? To prove they believe in Christ, who, it seems, never made them. It had been happy for the world, that there had been no other *creeds* than what he and his apostles gave and left. And it is not the least argument against their being needful to christian communion, that *Christ and his Apostles did not think so*, who were *not wanting to declare the whole counsel of God to the Church*." Penn's works, vol. 1, p. 750, 751.

"I have nothing to do now with *Atheists*, or those that call themselves *Theists*, but such as own themselves *Christians*, and shall therefore keep to my task, namely, what of the *christian dispensation* is so *peculiar* and *important*, as to *challenge of right* the name of *creed* or faith? I say then, that the *belief* of *Jesus of Nazareth* to be the *promised Messiah*, the *Son and Christ of God*, came and sent from God to restore and save mankind, is the *first*, and was then the *only requisite article of faith*, without any large confessions, or an heap of principles or opinions, resolved upon after curious and tedious debates by councils and synods; and this may be proved both by example and doctrine.

"It is evident from *example*, as in the case of Peter, who, for having believed in his heart, and confessed with his mouth, that *Jesus was the Christ and Son of God*, obtained that *signal blessing*. (Matt. 16.) This made Nathaniel a disciple: 'Rabbi,' said he, 'thou art the Son of God, thou art the King of Israel.' It was the like *confession* that made amends for Thomas' *incredulity*, when he was sensibly assured of the *resurrection of Jesus*, 'my Lord and my God!'

"I will conclude this with that famous instance of the *thief* upon the cross, who neither knew nor had time to make a large confession like the creeds of these days: but it seems he said *enough*—'Lord, remember me, when thou comest into thy kingdom.' And Jesus said unto him, 'verily, I say unto thee, to-day shalt thou be with me in paradise.' By which it is easy to learn, that it was the *heart*, not the *mouth*—the *sincerity*, not the *words*, that made the *confession valid*." p. 7-4.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

I am happy to find that Congress has determined to encourage this useful undertaking. I can venture to say there is no work in any country that promises so many advantages at so small, I may say trifling, expense.

To conclude my argument, I shall divide it into three parts. 1. Commerce, 2. Political cement to the union. 3. A great military defence.

1. This is a link in the great chain from Maine to Florida. Across the north end of East Florida, a junction may be easily made between the river St. Johns and the Sewinne, which falls into Appalichicola Bay. [See governor Duval's late message to the legislative council of Florida, upon the beauty, health and fertility of the country]. You then pass by the bays of Mobile and Pensacola and Lake Pontchartrain to New Orleans.

I shall now begin at the north end between Barnstable and Buzzard's Bay; the distance is about seven miles. [See the report of general Bernard and the corps of engineers, employed by the government, laid before congress by the President; also, the report of James Bowdoin, as early as the year 1776].

But the local interests from Boston to Rhode Island, from Weymouth to Taunton, caused Mr. Gallatin to make a report in favor of that route; in the same manner as the people of Wilmington did above twenty years ago, when about 150,000 dollars were thrown away upon an abortive plan to take the canal up the hill nine locks, and nine locks down from Christiana Creek to Elk River, twenty-two miles. I dwell upon this subject a little longer, to guard the people against bad routes, recommended by local interests.

The next is across Jersey, from the Raritan to the Delaware; this route has been frequently reviewed and the bill has been passed in the legislature of New Jersey to incorporate the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company.—But it still requires to be judiciously laid out, as there will be a great number of contending local interests.

We then pass down the Delaware to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The accomplishment of this great object, on a large scale, will give stability to the whole, and open a communication for large vessels; for as the deep cut will be above forty feet below the springs in the hill, there will always be plenty of fine water, warm in winter and cool in summer; it being ascertained by the experiment of the Santee canal that the water will not fall below the actual level of the springs, whatever may be the drought. A long drought having dried up the Biggin Swamp, and also lowered the springs, the water in the canal fell exactly to the level to which the springs were lowered all over the country. But the springs near the Chesapeake and Delaware canal must fall forty feet before the depth of water can be affected.

We then pass through the Dismal Swamp canal to Albemarle, Pamplico, Cove and Bogue Sounds, to Cape Fear in North Carolina, to effect which navigation, that state has granted one hundred thousand dollars. Then there will be a complete passage through the sounds till you reach St. John's in Florida.

As to commerce, the communication by this great canal route is from north to south about fifteen degrees; consequently the produce of the south can be taken up to the extreme point of the north in a steam boat, in ten days; passing St. Augustine, Charleston, Wilmington, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Trenton, New-York, Albany, Lake Champlain, Taunton, Newport, Providence, Boston, and other places.

Thus may not only cotton, rice, tobacco and segars, but the finest fruits, as pine apples, oranges, lemons, apples, guavas, plaintains, be thrown into the boat as she is passing through the different plantations. These boats will return with the manufactures and inhabitants of the north, to settle on a soil where they are sure of the greatest comforts, nay luxuries.

To estimate the number of boats is hardly possible, but if we calculate from the number of stages that leave London every day, which is 1500, a very few years indeed would pass, before there would be thousands of boats from the various parts of the union intersecting navigable waters in every state.

This will be a great commercial advantage as well as a cement to the union. The Southern States need not be alarmed at the rising of the Slaves, because assistance could immediately be transported by water from the north to assist in subduing them. I now come to the military.

2. This is a great line of circumvallation; where, should an enemy venture to land, one hundred thousand men could be transported in a few days to any point, succeeded by as many more. This is a fortification in the hearts of the people, were every man would fly to punish the daring enemy that would venture to invade his country, and they would all arrive with their ammunition, guns and accoutrements, ready to start the moment they reached the appointed spot.

This should be made public, and as prevention is better than cure, any general would be very careful in undertaking an invasion of a country possessed of an important means of defence.

The vast expense of the late war was chiefly caused by the necessity of keeping several large bodies of men in camp to oppose one single army of the enemy, threatening every different point, and possessed of means to select the place of attack. If we had possessed as easy a water conveyance as he did, one army would be sufficient to watch Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. The saving to the national finances, and also to national industry, by keeping at home and at work so many thousand militia, is too obvious for argument.

The most fastidious cannot object to the general government expending money upon this work; indeed they are the only proper authority as it is a communication of the tide waters of the Atlantic ocean from one bay or harbor to another, to facilitate this great line of connection.

What general would venture thirty miles to the westward of this great line of defence, when his retreat would be cut off, and every mile he would advance into the country would add to the certainty of his defeat?

Besides if the United States were to build a few Steam batteries mounting 8 or 10, 18 or 24 pounders—the furnace which heats the boiler might be so constructed as to make the shot red hot. These batteries could be concentrated at any one point, and the large men of war and transports would have as little chance against them as the unwieldly Turks against the Greek fleet. C.

THE ARMY.

The army of the United States consists of ten thousand men, which are stationed at the following Military Forts:—At Sullivan and Preble, in Eastport and Portland, Maine; at Constitution, in Portsmouth, N. H.; at Independence, in Boston, Mass.; at Wolcott, in Newport, R. I.; at Trumbull, in New London, Conn.; at Columbus and La Fayette, in New York, N. Y.; at Delaware, in New Castle, Del.; at McHenry, Severn, and Washington, in Baltimore, Annapolis, and Washington, Md.; at Monroe, in Old Point Comfort, Va.; at Johnson, in Smithville, N. C.; at Moultrie, in Charleston, S. C.; at Jackson, in Savannah, Geo.; at Marion, Cantonement Brooke, St. Marks, and Barancas, in St. Augustine; at Hawkins, in Pensacola, Florida; at Coquilla, St. Philip, and New Orleans, in New Orleans, Lou.; at Baton Rouge and Cant'nt Jessup, in Baton Rouge and Nachitoches; at Gibson, on the Arkansaw river; at Towson, on Red river; at Atkinson, on the Missouri; at Crawford, Armstrong, and Snelling, on the Upper Mississippi, in St. Louis; at Sault St. Marie, Macinac, Howard, Green Bay, and Snelling, in St. Marie and Detroit, Michigan; at Niagara and Sacket's Harbor, in Youngstown and Sacket's Harbour, N. Y. Also, at the following Arsenals, viz. at Chesterfield, Va.; at Augusta, Geo; at Pittsburg, Pa.; at Watertown, Mass.; at Watervleit, Rome, and New York, N. Y.; at Frankfort, Penn.; at Baltimore, Md.; at Greenleaf's Point, in Washington, D.C.

The forces are divided into eleven regiments—four of artillery and seven of infantry. These are again subdivided into one hundred and ten companies.

The General Staff are major general Jacob Brown, residing in the district of Columbia; and two brigadier generals, Edmund P. Gaines, commanding in the Eastern department, which includes all the United States east of Kentucky and Tennessee; and Winfield Scott, the Western department, which is bounded by a line drawn from the southernmost point of East Florida, to the north-west extremity of Lake Superior.

There is a quarter-master-general, inspector-general of the subsistence department, and one in the purchasing department; one paymaster-general and fourteen paymasters; one surgeon-general and fifty-three surgeons; twenty-two officers of the corps of engineers; six topographical engineers, and four assistants; twenty professors and teachers belonging to the Military Academy, and three in their Military Staff.

There are eleven colonels, eleven lieutenant colonels, and seven majors; one hundred and ten captains, one hundred and forty-three first lieutenants, and one hundred and sixty second lieutenants.

There are two hundred and fifty-one cadets in the West Point Military Academy. The number from each state is proportioned to the number of representatives to congress.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

[From late London papers, brought by recent arrivals at New-York, received at this office.]

The London Courier, in detailing the advantages of rail-roads, upon the locomotive steam engine principle, contains a remark relative to Mr. Rush, our present Minister in London, and who is soon to return as Secretary of the Treasury.—"Whatever parliament may do, they cannot stop the course of knowledge and improvement! The American government has possessed itself, through its Minister, of the improved mode of constructing and making rail roads, and there can be no doubt of their immediate adoption throughout that country."

Post Office accuracy.—In 1795, says the Inverness (Scotland) Courier, a letter, containing a one pound note of the British Linen Company's Bank, was addressed by a man in Inverness, to J. M'Donald, private, light company, 78th regiment, then in England.—Before the letter arrived at its destination, however, M'Donald sailed for India, and the letter followed him. From India it followed him through the various routes of his company, and came back to Inverness about ten years ago. Shortly before then, M'Donald came home, and died at Dochfour. There was, therefore, no claimant for the letter, and it was returned to the General Post Office. From that office it was again sent after the 78th regiment, followed it, and, about ten days ago, was sent back after M'Donald to Inverness, still containing the identical one pound note. It is now claimed by the person who despatched it, who is still living.

Nature of Cats.—The following fact, which has been communicated to us, and the authenticity of which we can guarantee; tells greatly against a domestic animal which is not sufficiently mistrusted. A female child, six months old, of the hospital of Loan, under the care of widow V——, at Aisse (Aisne,) was put to bed quite well, at six on the evening of the 17th of last November. The nurse having fastened the door, went out, and did not return till midnight. On opening her chamber door the cat flew out, having been shut in there all that time. She instantly ran to the cradle of the child, and found it nearly all devoured. The flesh of the chin, the lips, the two cheeks, half of the tongue, as well as the left eye, had been torn out, and eaten, and there only remained a few slight traces of blood on the cap and handkerchief of the infant. Two days afterwards the little tyger returned and scratched at the door of the room in search of its prey. We give publicity to this fact, that it may serve as a warning to all careless nurses, who, ignorant of the natural ferocity of the cat, are not sufficiently alive to its deceit, and often themselves placed them in the cradle of their little charges.

A young gentleman recently applied to his friend for the best mode of giving a darker shade to his hair. The young pupil had been previously pointing out the particulars of a lecture he had heard, and which was upon the nature of the hair. A solution of nitrate of silver, he said, he had no doubt would have the desired effect. Now, whether he designed this advice for a trick, or whether the prescription was the effect of ignorance, we cannot say. The solution was, he said, to be used in considerable quantity; in short, he was to wash the whole head in this fluid. Accordingly, the young gentleman applied it on going to bed, and put on his night-cap comfortably, only a little wet. On washing his head with the solution, the fluid naturally wetted the greater part of his face, and whatever part of the skin it touched, it "left its mark." The next morning, the patient was first seen by his brother, who, believing him suffering under suffocation, or some terrible dream, alarmed the whole house. The alarm, however, soon subsided in all except the mortified patient, whose face was the colour of an old shoe. The skin received no injury by the solution, except that of discolouring, which cannot be removed, by any means, for some weeks. The skin grows gradually red, before it disappears. The young gentleman is in a truly deplorable state, and seldom speaks, except to utter curses upon the head of his hair-adviser.

At a late protracted sitting of the corporation of Liverpool, "the town clerk was so *exhausted*, that the mayor ordered the state carriage to convey him home." They adjourned a few minutes before five o'clock, A. M.

It has been estimated, that the different new schemes now in agitation in England, amount to 11s, and the capitals to more than £105,000,000; namely, rail roads, 20, capital £13,950,000; banking loan, investment, &c. 22, £36,760,000; gas companies, 11, £8,000,000; British and Irish mines, 8, £3,600,000; foreign mines, 17, £17,565,000; shipping and dock companies, 9, £10,380,000; miscellaneous, 27, £11,470,000.

Copy of an advertisement from an inoculating *Wewer* in the west of England—"I George Ridley near Stroud in the county of Gloster Broodweaver at the desier of peepel hereabout do give Noutis That I have Inockilated these ten Seasons past 2 and 300 for the Smale Pox, and but two or three of them died—A Many peepel be a feard of the thing but exsit it is No More than Scrattin a bit of a haul in theier Yarn A pushin a peece of Skaped rag dipt in sum of the Pocky Matter of a Child under the Distemper—That Every body in the Nashion may be served I Will God Willin Undertake to Inockillat them with the perusser they will take too purges before hand and loose a little blud away, for half a crown head; And I will be bould to say No body goes beyond me. NB. Poor Volk at a shillin a head but all Must Pay for the Purgin."

CHINESE DINNER AT SINCAPORE.

Sincapore is an Island belonging to Great Britain, situated near the southern extremity of Malacca. In June last, Mr. Habi, a Chinese Merchant, entertained the whole of the European merchants and military officers of the city of Sincapore with a splendid Chinese dinner. In the bill of fare, were the following "delicious novelties;" soups of birds' nests, frogs' and ducks' livers; a lasher of stewed elephants' tails, with a sauce of lizards' eggs; a stewed porcupine, served up with the fat of turtle; fishmaws served up with sea-weed; a platter full of snipes' eyes, garnished around the border with peacocks' combs, (this dish cost $200; jellies made from the rhinoceros' hide; fruit from Mallacca and Rhio; wines from Europe, &c. The party remained at the table until 3 o'clock the next morning; "about this time, the wine had made an impression on the heads of some of the party, and the glass ware was heard to tingle in different parts of the room; all however, ended in perfect harmony."

Captain Weddell, of the British Navy, whose account of his recent voyage towards the South Pole, is in the press, after passing through an extensive barrier of ice islands, about fifty miles broad, commencing in the latitude of 68 degrees, on the 20th February, 1823, actually reached the high latitude of *seventy-four degrees fifteen minutes south*. Here, with very clear weather, he was astonished to find that not a single piece of *field*-ice, and only four ice-islands, were in sight, even as far as the eye could reach from the mast-head. The state of the sea, in this high southern latitude, must excite wonder in the minds of geographical inquirers; who, since the unsuccessful attempt of Captain Cook, to advance beyond the seventy-first degree, have considered these regions as impenetrable.—The lateness of the season, and many concurrent circumstances, compelled Captain Weddell to take advantage of a strong southerly wind to return homewards. He gave to this part of the ocean, the name of *The Sea of George the Fourth*.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

On Motion of Benjamin Tilghman, Esquire, Edward Hurst, was admitted to practice as an attorney in the District Court, on Saturday, the 26th ult.

It has been ascertained by calculation, that, by the substitution of coal for wood, the expenses of the Pennsylvania Hospital have been diminished about one thousand dollars a year.

Thomas Sergeant, Esq. declines the situation on the bench of the Philadelphia District Court, tendered to him by the Governor of Pennsylvania.

A number of whales have recently been seen off the Capes of Delaware. Several attempts have been made to take them but without success.

The number of graduates in the University of Pennsylvania, who are to be examined at the commencement next week, is 111.

Wm. Green, late of Haddonfield, Eng. unfortunately lost his life, in consequence, it is reported, of wounds received in an affray at the Green Tree, Hamilton village, on Thursday, the 24th ult.

The cargo of the ship Caledonia arrived at this port, cost four hundred thousand dollars at Canton.

There are now fourteen vessels, some of them ships of the first class, on the stocks at Kensington.

Mr. Daniel Neely, son of Mr. Henry Neely, deceased, of Franklin township, Pennsylvania, bled to death at the nose on Monday week.—It commenced bleeding on Saturday, and continued without intermission until he expired.

General Jackson and suite passed through Uniontown and arrived at Brownsville, in this state, on Sunday week. He was escorted into town by a company of fifty or sixty troops, and by a committee consisting of Major Kreeps and captain Giessey.

The British frigate Hussar, Capt. George Harris, arrived at Havana on the 9th instant, from Tampico, with 700,000 dollars in specie on board.

On the 18th inst. Peggy Facto, was executed at Plattsburgh, New York, for the murder of her infant child.

Cooper is finishing a tale which has for some time occupied his thoughts, entitled, "The last of the Mohegans."

Letters from England say that Sir Walter Scott has relinquished the Crusaders, and is now engaged with another novel.

The cotton manufactory of the Rev. Reuben Palmer, in Montville, Ct. was burnt on the night of the 14th ultimo, supposed by the heat of the friction of part of the machinery.

The Hartford Times states that General Dearborn was at the City Hotel in that place, having fractured one of his legs, while on his passage from New York, in the steam-boat Oliver Ellsworth.

Capt. J. C. Symmes, is now lecturing, "on the Natural History of the Polar Regions," at the Athenæum, Cincinnati, (Ohio.)

Patrick Collin, of Niagara, requests information of John and Martin Monchon, natives of Ireland, who are supposed to be in Pennsylvania or Delaware.

A Line of Steam-Boats, is now plying between Baltimore and Port Deposite every Tuesday and Saturday.—Fare $2.

The furniture of J. Q. Adams is advertised at auction, in Washington, preparatory, we suppose, to his taking possession of the Presidential mansion.

A short time since, the steam-boat William Penn, made her passage from Pittsburg to Maysville, a distance of 460 miles, in 32 hours. She must have gone upwards of 14 miles per hour.

Mr. Clay has addressed a letter to his Kentucky constituents, vindicating his conduct in relation to the election of President in the house of representatives. The letter occupies upwards of six closely printed brevier columns in the National Journal of Monday.

A Cherokee, unacquainted with English, named George Gucas, is said to have invented an alphabet of eighty-six characters, each representing a sound or syllable, by which the Indians now correspond with their Arkansaw brethren.

The legislature of Lower Canada has passed a resolution, authorizing the payment of five hundred pounds sterling, to any persons who shall within three years cause a steam boat of 500 tons or upwards to be regularly navigated between Quebec and Halifax.

It is stated in letters received at Boston, that the representatives in the National Congress of Buenos Ayres had agreed to serve without pay. Don Carlos Alvear, late minister plenipotentiary near the United States of America, has been appointed in the same capacity near the Republic of Colombia.

The art of printing Cotton or Calico, is brought to great perfection in this country.—An extensive establishment for this purpose has recently been put in full operation at Taunton, Mass.

Mr. Joshua Young, of Stokes county, N. C. on his return from a visit to some of his friends in Henry co. Va. on the 23d ult. in crossing the Mayo river, the wagon upset, with himself, his wife, their two little daughters, one 9, the other 12 years of age, and Mrs. Young's neice, about 18 years of age, and every one of them perished.

Accounts from Milledgeville, (Geo.) state that the Creek Indians are in a state of great disturbance, in consequence of the late treaty. Great fears are entertained of a civil war if the treaty is ratified. Chocley M'Intosh has been stabbed, and the life of Gen. M'Intosh, his father, is threatened.

Capt. Franklin, of the British Arctic exploring party, left Albany on Saturday last, on his hazardous journey. May success attend him.

The Transylvania University, in Kentucky, is in the most flourishing condition. It has four hundred students in all its departments; of these 192 are from other states; from Kentucky 208.

A census has lately been made of the population of twelve wards in the town of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in which the number of inhabitants is found to be 7903. There are four other wards, and it is supposed that the population of the town is about 10,000, exclusive of troops.

The quantity of Sugar imported into Great Britain and Ireland, for the year ending Jan. 5, 1824, from the British West Indies, was 3,583,874 cwt.; from the East Indies, 219,672 cwt.; from foreign plantations, 298,398 cwt.; total, 4,202,233 cwt.

In the Montreal papers of the 5th of March it is stated that at least three thousand persons within ten days, had been suddenly afflicted with colds, sore throats, and rheumatisms, owing to a long continuance of damp weather.

Since the year 1816, the number of Episcopal Clergy of the United States, has increased from 123 to 390.

John S. Skinner, Esq. Editor of the American Farmer, and Postmaster of the City of Baltimore, has been elected a corresponding Member of the Horticultural Society of London.

As the greater part of the Newspapers throughout the Union continue to advertise the Medicines of John Shinn, it may perhaps benefit them to know, that the said John Shinn is dead, and was an Insolvent before his death.

The British armed brig Chebucto, Captain Potter, which was in Boston harbour a short time since, was stranded at Liverpool, N. S. on the 28th ult. in a violent tempest. The lives of the persons on board were saved with difficulty—and they are grateful to Mr. Newton, the collector, and the other inhabitants, for their exertions and kindness.

The New Orleans Advertiser of the 7th inst. complains of heavy rains, which rendered the streets nearly as bad as during the worst of winter.

A lady in New-York, who lately had a son, has now living her father and mother; whose father and mother are also living; and the mother, aged only 93, of the latter father, is also alive—the son being the first descendant of the fifth generation.

Marshal Count Gouvion St. Cyr is said to have written a very interesting work on Napoleon's Russian Campaign. General Count Philippe de Segur's "History of Napoleon and the Grand Army" has attracted great attention in Europe. Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, has become a devotionalist.

Public Schools.—The law authorising public schools, has been adopted in the city of Pittsburg, by the votes of the citizens. It has also been adopted in Harrisburg, as well as in two townships, viz. Shirley and Franklin, in Huntingdon county.

The Russelville Kentucky Messenger states, that the steamboat Cumberland, sunk in the Cumberland River near Eddyville; cargo 140 hhds. tobacco and 200 bales cotton.

It is a remarkable fact, that there have died in the town of Little Compton (R. I.) since the 1st of January, 1825, six persons, whose united ages amounted to 566 years—the oldest was upwards of 100 years, and the youngest 81 years.

An Egyptian Sarcophagus weighing 30,000 lbs. has been transported to Paris.

There are in the Maryland Penitentiary 249 male prisoners, and 62 females, total 311. Of the men, 127 are employed in weaving, 24 in currying, 27 in knitting, and 10 in sawing marble.

The ship Ulverstone, Corner, which sailed from Liverpool about the first of December last for Savannah, has never arrived. The ship Cotton Plant, Pash, sailed from Savannah, for New-York on the 16th of January, and of which nothing has been heard. It is apprehended that both these vessels have been lost.

The brig Brunin, arrived at New-York from Calcutta, spoke, off the Sand Heads, the East India Company's squadron, under Commodore Hayes, bound to Rangoon, to co-operate with the British land forces that left Calcutta some time previously. A spirited war was raging between the Company and the Burmese nation, when the Brunin sailed.

On the 6th ult. a meeting was held at New Orleans, for the purpose of adopting measures for the erection of a Mariner's Church. The meeting was well attended, and a considerable sum was subscribed; a committee was appointed to make further collections from the citizens.

A young woman was recently fined $25 for appearing in the streets of New Orleans in "men's clothing."

A handsome steamboat called the Bolivar, intended to ply on the river Magdalena in Colombia, has recently been launched in New York.

Mr. James Bosley, has left with Mr. Skinner, Editor of the American Farmer of Baltimore, a quantity of Madeira Grape Seed, for gratuitous distribution. It is said that vines raised from the seed will last 90 or a 100 years, while those from the slip will endure only 10 or 12 years.

At New Orleans on the 9th ult. William Hendricks, a free man of colour, was tried, *at his own request*, and sentenced to pay a fine of $20, for beating another, a free man of colour. On the same day, a Jesse Thompson, from Nashville, was robbed of $1970 at a gambling house.

A person riding in England, with his child 8 years old, ran over and killed another child. On getting out of the carriage to render assistance, his horse ran away, and his own child was killed.

Admiral Coffin, of the British Navy, has presented to the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts, his native state, a stud horse and mare of the Yorkshire Cleveland bays, the most highly approved breed in England for the coach and the road. They are now at Liverpool, subject to the address of the society.

Several cases of the *spotted fever* have appeared in Winthrop, Maine. The three first were children of Mr. Orchard Cook, two of whom died in a little over twelve hours from the attack, and the other within 38 hours.

A quarry of marble has recently been discovered at Catharinestown, Tioga county, N. Y. near the head of Seneca Lake. Some specimens are beautifully variegated, and of the finest quality.

We learn (says the Newport Mercury) that Lieut. Col. Totten, of the engineer corps, will superintend the works now constructing at Fort Adams, (Brenton's Point,) and that arrangements are making for employing a great number of labourers on the works. The sum of $60,000 was appropriated at the last session of congress for this fortification.

The Baltimore papers mention, with high commendation of her virtues, the death of Mrs. Ellen Moale, of that city. The deceased was the first white child born within the Territory now occupied by Baltimore, containing 70,000 souls.

The Governor of the province of New Brunswick has recommended to the Legislature the appointment of an Engineer to survey the route of a Canal from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence—and surveys for improving the navigation of the rivers of the Province.

The Pottstown Times, of Wednesday, says, that John Zimmerman who was convicted of the murder of his daughter, some time ago, has again been respited for 60 days, and that the governor has appointed three physicians of high standing from this city, to examine whether he is sane or not. They reached Pottstown on Sunday, and left it on Monday morning, for Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, where Zimmerman is confined.

The store of Mr. Ira Elliott, of Sandbornton, N. H. took fire on the 15th ult. and was materially injured, and many of the goods destroyed, before the fire was extinguished by the exertions of the citizens. The Strafford Gazette states that while the fire was at its height, it was ascertained that there was a barrel of gunpowder under the counter, in the midst of the flames, and that a man rushed into the flames, and brought out the cask, the outside of which was already on fire.

The Coal Trade.—At Mauch Chunk, Lehigh, there are 100,000 bushels of coal on the landing, and between 500,000 and 800,000 bushels uncovered in the mine. Five or six hundred thousand feet of stuff are sawed and seasoned, and ten thousand logs have been brought to the village. The saw mills are capable of cutting 20,000 feet of timber a day. In the tunnel which has been commenced, between two and three miles from the river, the workmen have proceeded upwards of two hundred and thirty feet, and expect to get to a vein of coal next month. About 25,000 tons of coal, equal to 700,000 bushels, will be brought from the mines on the Lehigh to Philadelphia, during the ensuing summer. Although the Schuylkill will not be navigable before June, there are already about 90,000 bushels of coal on the landings on that river. This amount will be increased to hundreds of thousands of bushels during the summer.

Thomas F. Gordon, Esq. is preparing for the press a "*Digest of the Laws of the United States*," embracing the Statute Law and the Decisions of the Federal Courts. This Digest will be made upon the *codal* form. The provisions of the Statutes, and the rules established by the Courts, will be given in clear and distinct propositions, with appropriate references, avoiding, as much as possible, all technicality and redundancy of expression. It is presumed, that the volume of the laws will be thus greatly diminished, and the work rendered equally acceptable to the public and to the profession; yielding to the former a comprehensive and definite view of the law, unobscured by masses of verbiage, and to the latter the ready means of examining the correctness of such view by special references to the statute book and the reported cases. A copious and minutely digested Index will give ready access to all subjects contained in the code.

NEW YORK CANALS.

The Canal Commissioners have just made their annual report, displaying the astonishing prospects and wonderful results of this stupendous and honourable enterprise. They calculate, on substantial data, that the tolls in 1836, will amount to the enormous sum of a Million of Dollars! What a Revenue for *one* only of 24 States!

We are never tired in reading the interesting documents published on this subject.—We regretted, however, to meet, in a grave report, with such inflated language as this sentence:

"It is better to look through the *sober medium* of the understanding, *into the vista of prospective wealth and prosperity* which is opening upon the state, than to cast upon it the *prismatic colourings of fancy*."

Plain and homely English would much better suit the intrinsic grandeur of a subject on which reality surpasses imagination, and fancy cannot keep pace with fact.

The workmen on the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal are proceeding with great rapidity. During the winter, six hundred men were kept at work. The number is now increased to twelve hundred, and employment will be given to several thousands as soon as they can be obtained. Excavations have been begun for the lock, at the western extremity of the canal; and the work will this summer be carried on, as it was during the last, on the whole line of the canal. In 1827, the canal will be navigable; and in four years from the date of the commencement of the work, the stockholders will, in all probability, receive a dividend on their investments.

Agreeably to the returns received at the Health office from one hundred and seventeen practitioners of Midwifery, there were born in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, from the first of January to the thirty-first of December, 1824, both days inclusive.

Male Children	3062
Female Ditto	2771
Making the total number of *Births*	5833
The whole number of *Deaths*	5390
Difference between *Births* and *Deaths*	443

The Strafford (N. H.) Gazette states, that a young woman with a child fell victims to the stupid fanaticism of a sect called Osgoodites. She was taken ill, and the members of her sect prevented any measures being taken for her relief, except to offer up their prayers, which they professed to believe would be effectual without other means. The woman and her infant both died as is stated in consequence of this neglect.

The United States ship North Carolina, 74, Commodore Rodgers, bound on a three years cruise in the Mediterranean, got under weigh in Hampton Roads on Saturday afternoon, and at eight o'clock, P. M. of that day, the light on cape Henry bore southwest distant 10 miles.—Ledwick Evans, Esq. of New-Hampshire, and a Mr. George English are passengers on board the North Carolina, having gone out for the purpose of offering their services to the Greeks.

On the 19th inst. the dwelling house of Dr. Barnabas Smith, of Venice, Cayuga co. New-York, was discovered to be on fire. Two young women, Miss Naome Spring, the school mistress of the neighborhood, and a girl belonging to the family, perished in the flames. The fire originated from a box of ashes, which had been placed on a wood-shed adjoining the house. Loss of property estimated at $3000.

Remarkable Suicide.—On Wednesday week, Daniel M'Neil, a journeyman upholsterer, in the employ of Messrs. Kennon & Mead, New York, requested a friend to walk with him. They proceeded to one of the piers near the foot of Rector street, and after some conversation, M'Neil proposed to return to the shop to go to work. His friend agreed, and as they were on their return, M'Neil suddenly turned, seized a large pot of boiling tar, and with it ran to the end of the pier, and jumped into the river with the boiling tar in his hands, and sunk with it. His friend immediately got assistance, and commenced raking for the body. On the first attempt the tar pot was hooked and brought up, the tar in which remained hot for an hour after it was recovered; but the body of the unfortu-

ate M'Neil has not yet been recovered.—While in company with his friend, M'Neil observed, that he had injured his employers, was very unhappy, &c. His employers, however, are not sensible of any injury he had done them, except inattention to his business, from his fondness of company and intemperance. He was a remarkably fine singer, and his acquaintances, whenever they could, led him to public places, to treat him, for the purpose of hearing him sing.

The schr. Florida, White, which sailed from St. Augustine for Havana, about the 1st ult. with a number of passengers, and twenty negroes in the hold, was capsized on the evening of the 3d, and driven ashore on Florida Reef. The Captain, three passengers, (including Mr. Travers, of St. Augustine,) and all the crew except the cook, took to the boat and cut from the vessel. All the persons below were drowned; amongst these were the mother and wife of Mr. Travers, and their two children; a widow lady and two daughters; Mr. Joseph M. Arredondo, of St. Augustine, and it was presumed all the negroes. In addition to these, Mr. Fontine, a Spanish gentleman, and four others, were left on the wreck, and must have perished unless relieved by some vessel. Capt. White has arrived at St. Marys.

Newark, (N. J.) March 10.—Three weeks ago the family of David Thorp, Esq. of Hanover, Morris county, was called to mourn the death of a child, two years and six months of age, occasioned by falling into a water cistern near the door; and March 10th, I was solicited by Mrs. Thorp to go in and witness her affliction. I complied, and on entering the room, a sight was presented at once awful, solemn, and afflicting. Mr. Thorp was sitting with one of his children in his arms, aged five years:—

Whose lips were cold and wan,
Which show'd the vital spark had gone!

On further inquiry, I was informed that the child, a few minutes before, was taken out of *the same cistern* the other was drowned in.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

General La Fayette left the city of Charleston on the 17th inst. The Courier informs us that thousands thronged the streets, and with their plaudits reiterated again and again, how they loved and respected that Patriot whom Washington honored with his friendship.

At a public dinner in the above city, the following toast was given by the veteran with the usual felicity of allusion. Charleston was the port at which he first landed in America—"Perpetual and ever increasing prosperity to the City of Charleston, where an American recruit received a first blessing, and which shall have the last wishes of a grateful veteran."

General La Fayette was received at Savannah, on the 19th of March, with the most lively demonstrations of joy, amidst salutes of artillery and the acclamations of thousands of people. He was addressed by the Governor of Georgia and the Mayor of Savannah; a public dinner was given to him, and the Exchange was brilliantly illuminated at night. On the 21st of March, in the evening, a grand ball was given in honor of the General, though he himself was compelled to leave Savannah for Augusta that evening.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

We learn from Harrisburg that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bill was taken up for a third reading, in the House of Representatives, and after discussion, was postponed, and recommended to the early attention of the next legislature, by a vote of 43 to 35.

On the 25th ult. the Senate was organized as a court of impeachment for the trial of the hon. Walter Franklin, president of the second judicial district of this state. The judge appeared, and after the articles of impeachment were read, he was directed to a seat on the right of the chair. The accused then read his pleas to the several articles of impeachment, and named George B. Porter, Esq. as his counsel. On the 26th, a replication to the pleas was read by Mr. Blythe, who opened the case of the prosecution in an address which occupied about four hours. The court then proceeded to the examination of witnesses.

In the other house, the limited partnership bill has received its *quietus* for this session.—The Delaware and Raritan canal bill was on second reading.

A supplement to the act for incorporating the District of Southwark, the object of which is to authorize it to contract with the city for the Schuylkill water, and also resolutions for the distribution of the state maps, providing that any citizen who may be desirous of obtaining a copy, by paying five dollars into the county treasury, may obtain it, have passed.

The Governor has signed the bill for ascertaining the opinion of the people of this commonwealth relative to the call of a convention.

Green-Room Intelligence.

Mr. Warren's benefit is announced to take place on Monday evening. The reputation which the gentleman holds, both as an actor and an estimable citizen, entitles him to the liberal patronage of all who are friends of the drama; and from these claims, combined with a judicious selection of pieces for performance, we have no doubt but he will receive a bumper. The new comedy of a Woman never Vext, or the Widow of Cornhill, with the entertaining melodrama of Robinson Crusoe, are to be represented on his night. Mr. W. Burroughs is engaged for six nights, and to appear on Wednesday next.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallack's engagement at our theatre terminates at the close of the present week—they are engaged in New York at the Theatre Chatham Garden; Mr. W. as manager of that establishment. Mr. Burroughs intends visiting England. A letter by a late arrival informs that Kean has it in contemplation to sail for this country in time for our next winter's theatrical campaign—should he do so, Mr. Booth has expressed his intention of departing for England.

One of the present amusements of the London public, is that of listening to *Jean Henri*, "Tambourer Major" to Napoleon. Mr. Henri, "plays on *fifteen* different toned drums, in a soft and harmonious style, at one time, forming a novel and complete instrument. He raises *twenty eight* drum sticks to fly in the air in all directions,—catching them in a peculiar manner under his arms and legs. He plays on his various drums, passing from one to another with such astonishing rapidity, that the eye of the spectator can scarcely follow his hands."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—On Wednesday evening I stepped into the Theatre, to witness the performance of the much admired comedy called "Town and Country," which had been selected for the benefit of Mr. Pelby. I had not seen this gentleman for some years, but his *Reuben Glenroy* pleased me so much, that I must beg you to allow me to say a few words of him and his playing. He was animated during the whole evening; there was no tameness in any part of the piece; and in some scenes, there was a burst of eloquence and feeling, so strong, and yet so natural, that it called forth many a sympathetic tear, and the long, loud, and oft-repeated applause of a very respectable audience, gave full evidence of the fidelity of the representation. He has the advantage of a good figure and face—his reading and action are unexceptionable; his voice, however, is at this time somewhat defective, owing to a local plethoric fullness; but this is only a temporary difficulty, which can be relieved by proper medical assistance. We hope to see Mr. Pelby upon our boards, under more auspicious circumstances; not only on account of his being almost the only American actor of talent, but because he has had firmness enough to contemn the rant and trick of a very fashionable school, and, aiming at an effect at once powerful and natural, endeavours to "hold the mirror up to nature." Z.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We are pleased to find the correspondent to whom some remarks were offered last week has taken so proper a view of the subject.—It certainly was not intended to underrate his abilities, nor could our notice be so construed. It was the misapplication, not want of those abilities, to which the objections were intended to apply, and of which the light in which he now views the subject is, in our humble estimation, a most flattering evidence. The slight variation in the signatures alluded to, proceeded from motives of delicacy, which, of course, could not but have been duly appreciated. We shall be pleased to hear from him again, when he has leisure to write, and inclination to select a subject more fitting to the public ear. In the mean time, to your own taste and better judgment, we leave you, good sir. Do you take?

Another communication, from one who may, perhaps with some propriety, be termed a "wolf in sheep's clothing," has made its appearance in our box; but, until the first stain is effaced, we are not disposed to admit of aught from a source which has evinced so palpable a deficiency in matters of taste, delicacy and propriety, as in the article recently, and we must add, in justice to ourselves, inadvertently admitted into the pages of the Post. The hurry of business preventing the usual attention to that portion of our duties, is the apology we have to offer for not sufficiently examining the article alluded to, which presented itself in a way particularly calculated to command confidence.

"Emma Morton, a West India Tale," from "Alpha," particularly descriptive of tropical scenery, &c. which it pourtrays in correct and glowing colours—"The Voyage," from "Caius," and an article from "Nebuchadnezzar," shall be attended to as leisure and opportunity presents, though we can make, at present, no promises, having already encroached considerably upon the miscellaneous character of our paper. We cannot, in these things, be guided solely by our own pleasure, but must endeavour to please the taste of the general reader, and this, we have had reason to believe, is most likely to be accomplished by studying brevity and variety.

"Ida," "R to Ida," "W." "Æriel Flights, No. 4," and several other poetical pieces are on file for insertion.

"Anan," though witty, cannot be admitted. Satires upon Pulpit Orators, however merited they may sometimes be, are altogether out of our province.

"Lines written at the grave of an amiable young lady," are creditable to the author, who need be under no apprehension of our complying with his modest request of "casting them, if not approved, into the shade of oblivion."

It is really gratifying to witness the bustle and business-like stir, which at present pervades our streets, and appears to spread new life and animation in every direction. We are informed, that recently more business has been transacted, within a given period, in our city, than has been known for a number of years past. This looks well, and is truly gratifying. It is perhaps, in part, an evidence of a new spirit which is beginning to arouse itself, and put in requisition the numerous and invaluable resources with which we are surrounded, which have too long remained dormant and comparatively useless, but which we hope, ere long, to see brought into active and permanent use, adding additional weight, power and character to our city. The citizens of Philadelphia—the citizens of Pennsylvania,—have been accused, by their neighbours and by strangers, with inertness and inattention to matters essential to their welfare and prosperity,—how erroneously, we trust, nay, feel amply assured, they are now about proving. That their character, in this respect, has been mistaken, remains yet to be shown, but that it will be thus shown, we cannot for a moment doubt. The vast and infinite importance of internal improvement, is now fully seen, felt and acknowledged, and nothing will be able to stay the progress of that flame which their own safety and interest has enkindled, and which will continue to spread till the rubbish of ignorance and prejudice is entirely consumed, and the highway to improvement and consequent wealth rendered clear and conspicuous as the sun at noon-day. We have a wide field before us; it is rich and fertile almost beyond measure, but has too long been neglected; the vast internal resources of our state have too long been permitted to lay in useless and unprofitable waste. One consolation is, however, yet left; it is not too late to avail ourselves of the boundless gifts of indulgent Nature; she unfolds her rich stores, and points to the means by which they can be turned to advantage. The measures which it behoves us to take, are too self-evident to require illustration. That they will realize the most sanguine expectations, is unquestionable.—Roads, canals, rail-ways, &c. are as evidently necessary to the welfare of a country, as are the veins and arteries to the human body; through them the streams which add life and vigour to the system, from the centre to the remotest portions, are circulated. Internal improvement, then, is the grand desideratum, and we rejoice to see a proper spirit beginning to exert itself among our citizens, upon this all-important subject, convinced as we are, and as every considerate man must be, that an attention to it is an attention to our best interests, and the grand lever by which our city will eventually be raised, by the blessing of Providence, to that rank and station which her numerous and industrious population, her local advantages, and her "peerless beauty," already entitle her.

Mr. Owen, of New Lanark, whose philanthropic exertions have rendered his name so justly celebrated, has recently visited this city. He has while here, on several occasions, given a full and interesting exposition of his benevolent plans, to many of our citizens, to whom he has highly recommended himself by the frank and amiable manner in which he has endeavoured to satisfy their numerous inquiries. His system is one which, if it does not, as we believe is the case, meet with entire concurrence, is, nevertheless, entitled to the best wishes of all; and we presume there are none who would hesitate in awarding its author the highest encomiums, for the perseverance and disinterested benevolence he has manifested. The object he has in view is manifestly public good; the happiness of his fellow-creatures the end at which he aims, and these he would attain by the early and effectual suppression of folly and vice, creating in their stead virtuous and moral principles. He considers man as solely the creature of habit and education, and "that external circumstances may be so formed as to have an overwhelming and irresistible influence over every infant that comes into existence, either for good or evil; to compel him to receive any particular sentiments or habits, to surround him, through life, with the most agreeable or disagreeable objects, and thus, at pleasure, make any portion, or the whole of the human race, poor, ignorant, vicious, and wretched, or affluent, intelligent, virtuous, and happy." This is a bold undertaking, and would appear to many utterly impracticable; yet the attempt has already been made by him, and at New Lanark there exists evidences, if not of its entire success, yet sufficient to confirm our most favourable opinion of its projector, entitling his views to the fullest consideration and confidence of the community, which will not be lessened by the assurance of being in the hands of this gentleman, who, to a long and practical experience, adds a mind of peculiar fitness, and an entire devotedness to the undertaking in which he has embarked. Mr. Owen is at present absent from the city, but expects to return shortly, and will then give a more public and general explanation of his views. He was recently at Washington, and delivered two discourses, in presence of the President of the United States, the heads of departments, members of congress, and a large assembly of citizens. These discourses have been published, and prove, we think, the decided advantages which his system of communities possess, particularly to mechanics, and persons in middling circumstances of life, over the present customs of society. The following prospectus will give some idea of the plan, and we shall hereafter exhibit an outline, accompanied with extracts from his printed documents, to illustrate the subject more particularly, which our limits will not at present permit:

"A new Society is about to be commenced at Harmony, in Indiana, the direct object of which is to give and secure happiness to all its members. This design will be obtained by the adoption of a system of union and co-operation, founded on a spirit of universal charity, derived from a correct knowledge of the constitution of human nature. The knowledge thus derived, will be found abundantly sufficient to reconcile all religious and other differences. But, to insure success in practice, a preliminary society will be organized, and directed by those who understand the principles of this system, and who have already proved them by a partial yet extensive practice. Into this preliminary society respectable families and individuals, with capital, and industrious and well disposed families and individuals, without capital, will be received. Those who possess capital, and who do not wish to be employed, may partake of the benefits of this society on paying a sum annually, sufficient to recompense the society for their expenditure. Those without capital, will be employed, according to their abilities and inclinations, in building, in agriculture, in gardening, in manufactures, in mechanical trades, in giving instruction in elementary or scientific knowledge, or in some one useful occupation, beneficial to the society. In return for which, they will be provided with the best lodging, food and clothing, that the circumstances of the establishment will afford; they will experience every attention during sickness and in old age. All the children will be brought up together, as members of the same family, and will receive a good and superior education. At the end of every year, a certain amount, in value, will be placed to the credit of each family, and each individual, not being a member of a family, in proportion to their expenditure, and to the services rendered by them to the society. Any one may leave the society at any time, and take with them, in the productions of the establishment, as much in value, as shall be placed to their credit at the annual balance immediately preceding the time when they cease to become members of the society. During the continuance of the preliminary society, any family, or individual, whose conduct may be injurious to the well-being and happiness of the association, and obstruct its progress, will be removed; but it is expected that the spirit of charity, justice, forbearance, and kindness, which will direct the whole proceedings of the society, and which will soon be diffused through all its members, will speedily render the dismissal of any member unnecessary. Members of the preliminary society, who shall acquire such a knowledge of the principles of the new system, as to enable and induce them to apply them to practice, may become members of this more perfect association, in which, it is anticipated, from experiments already tried, during thirty-five years, that almost, if not all the causes which have hitherto produced evil in the world, will be gradually removed."

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Saturday Evening Post, dated

"*Tuckerton, (N. J.,) March* 26, 1825.

"We have had the misfortune of having a species of Small Pox, or Variolod, introduced into this place, by persons friendly to inoculation, and several have lost their lives by it, who, had they been vaccinated, might still have been active members of society; for, it is with pleasure I inform you, those who have undergone this operation have stood the test in every instance that I am acquainted with, both where it has been exposed to the Vaccinous Effluvia, and inoculation with fresh matter. I have inoculated a number, for the satisfaction of the inhabitants of this place, who were previously vaccinated, but without producing the disease, or affecting them in any manner, except the soreness of the arm. Many children are labouring under this disease. What a pity vaccination is not more generally encouraged, and the Small Pox thereby done away."

Within a few days past, two pieces of "rhyme without reason," instituting erroneous and silly comparisons between the two cities, have made their appearance, one in a New York, the other in a Philadelphia print, in which it is endeavoured to prove who can display the most illiberality, or excel most in calling "hard names;" a fit subject it may be for children, but rather unbecoming those who are long out of their leading strings.

At an election held on the 19th inst. for Officers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Society, the following persons were duly elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Rev. Michael Burley.
Vice-President—John Keating.
Chaplain—Rev. Francis Roloff.
Treasurer—Anthony Groves.
Secretary—Joseph Snyder.
Counsellor—James Henderson.

MANAGERS.

Michael Magrath,	Lewis Ryan,
Cornelius Tiers,	John I. Borie,
James Enen,	Arth. St. Clair Nichols,
Dennis M'Creedy,	Philip Smith.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

March 25.—Ship Lancaster, West, Liverpool, 30 days, ballast.
Schr. Fame, Silbert, Alvarado, 28 days.
27.—Schr. Charles, Cowpin, Trinidad, 20 days, Honey and Molasses.
31.—Brig Mary, Harrison, Port au Prince, 20 ds. Coffee, &c.
Brig Anthum, Dawes, Campeachy, 22 days, Logwood.
Ship Caroline, Barr, Canton, 107 days, Tea, Silks, &c.
Brig Decatur, Campbell, Matanzas, 10 ds. Molasses, &c.
Ship Globe, Hamilton, Liverpool, ballast.

CLEARANCES.

25.—Schr Little Geo. Eyre, Hilborn Carthagena.
Brig Fair American, Stetson, Marseilles.
Schr. Eclipse, Sharp, Laguira.
Brig Susan, Bisson, Arvarado.
26.—Ship Columbia, Kuck, Hamburg.
Brig Lucy Ann, Drummond, Hamburg.
28.—Brig Lima, Stoneman, Havana.
Schr. James Blunt 3d, Domingo.
Schr. Industry, Merrick, St. Domingo.
29.—Schr. Eagle, Wheaton, Havre.
30.—Brig Mary Becket, Swagram, Trinidad.
Schr. Bermuda, Killam, St. John, N. B.
Ship Julius Cæsar, French, New Orleans.
31.—Ship Margaret, Grover, New Orleans.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Mayer, Mr. JOHN L. SMITH, to Miss PRUDENCE KENSIL, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, Mr. THOMAS J. TOMKINS of Mobile, to Miss ELIZA PRESTON, of this city.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Griffith, Mr. NICODEMUS STILLMAN, to Miss REBECCA ANDERSON.

On Tuesday evening, the 29th ult. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Mr. JOHN B. TAYLOR, to Miss MARIA, daughter of Mr. George Bastian, Jr. all of this city.

On Thursday evening, at New York, by the Rev. Dr. M'Murray, Mr. THOMAS OWEN, Merchant, of New York, to Miss ELIZABETH KING, daughter of William King, formerly Merchant of Philadelphia.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. John S. Jenkins, Mr. WILLIAM M. STEPHENS, of Philadelphia, to Miss SUSANNA W. DAVIS, daughter of Mr. Micajah Davis, of Eastown, Chester Co.

On the 24th ult. at Friends' Meeting House, in Haddonfield, N. J. MOSES RULON, to ELEANOR ALBERTSON.

On Thursday, the 24th ult. at Boston, Capt. THOMAS HAYES, of this city, to Miss SUSAN, eldest daughter of Commodore Bainbridge.

On Wednesday, the 30th ult. at Bristol, Penn. by the Rev. Mr. Samuel H. Cox, Mr. JOHN SINGER, Jr. Merchant, of this city, to Miss MARY NEWBOLD, daughter of Mr. William Newbold, of the former place.

On the 17th ult. at Jenkintown Philadelphia county, by Isaac Tomkins, Esq. Mr. TOMKINS JARRET, to Miss REBECCA COUGHLIN, all of that place.

On Sunday, the 6th ult. at Paradise, in Northampton County, Penn. by John Peter, Esq. Mr CHARLES MORTON, of Marsh Chunk, to Miss BULDAH COOPER, of the former place.

On the 3d February, at Edinburgh, WALTER SCOTT, Esq. Lieutenant 15th Hussars, eldest son of Sir Walter Scott, of Abbotsford, Bart. to Miss JANE JOBSON, only child of the late John Jobson, Esq. of Lockore, Yorkshire.

DIED,

On Thursday morning, Mr. JAMES C. WOOD, in the 45th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, the 27th ult. aged 40 years, Mrs. SARAH DERR, consort of Martin Derr.

On Thursday evening, the 24th ult. Mr. WILLIAM GAW, aged 30 years.

On Thursday, the 24th ult. MATTHIAS KIN, of this city, Botanist, aged 70 years.

On Sunday morning, Mrs. MARY COCHRAN, in the 73d year of her age.

On Friday night, the 25th ult. after a lingering illness, Mrs. JANE FRANKFORD, widow of the late Captain John Frankford, aged 60 years.

On Monday morning, the 28th ult. after a long and painful illness, Miss HANNAH CLIFFTON, in the 31st year of her age.

On Tuesday morning the 29th ult. after a lingering illness, Mrs. REBECCA ANDERSON, in the 45th year of her age.

On the 1st February, last, at New Orleans, F. G. EVERS, Merchant, formerly of this city, in the 42th year of his age.

On the 21st ult. in the 74th year of his age, JOHN J. HUSBAND, a native of Plymouth, England, but for many years a resident of this state; during the last 18 years he held the office of clerk in the Episcopal Church of St. Paul, in this city.

On Friday morning, the 25th ult. at Mannahawkin, N. J. very suddenly, WILLIAM H. CRANE, Esq. in the 30th year of his age. He was an affectionate husband, a kind father, a dutiful son, and a respectable, worthy and honest man; who lived esteemed by all who knew him, and who seldom, if ever had an enemy.

On the 9th ult. in New Orleans, after a short illness, of bilious fever, in the 16th year of his age, CHARLES JAS. KENTON, son of the late James C. Kenton, of this city.

☞ A stated meeting of the "United Copper Plate Printer's Society," will be held on Thursday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, at the usual place.

THOMAS H. CALVERT, Sec'ry.

Graduates take Notice.

A SINGLE GIG, of the first order, and finished in a superior style, worth the attention of a practitioner of medicine, or any person whose business requires a light and convenient vehicle. It will remain subject to sale or barter, for a few weeks, at Mr. R. S. MIDDWAY'S livery, in Ledge street, between Eighth and Ninth, and Market and Chesnut streets.
apr 2—tf

M. LEROUX,

DYER AND SCOURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring, in all its various branches, No. 22 Branch street, above Race, North side, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where he dyes all kinds of Cloth, Silk, Satins, Woollen Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crapes, Straw Hats, either in Plain, or make up, all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in various colours, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Yarn, of all kinds, in fancy colours. All who feel disposed to favor him and Scouring done, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and with despatch.
3—tf

JOB PRINTING,

Of all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON AND ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 81 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side.

H. C. YATES'

UNION CANAL LOTTERY OFFICE,
No. 127 CHESNUT STREET.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Sixteenth Class, will be drawn on the 11th May, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty Numbers—Eight Ballots to be drawn. Whole Tickets, $10—Shares in proportion, but will be advanced on the 15th inst. to TEN DOLLARS.

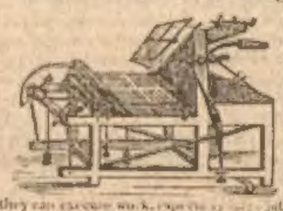
SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$50,000
1	do.	20,000
1	do.	10,000
2	do.	5,000
1	do.	4,720
20	do.	1,000
50	do.	500
52	do.	100
156	do.	50
1248	do.	20
10608	do.	10

A considerable portion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers from 1 to 60, which cannot possibly draw less than $50, less the deduction of 18 per cent. with so many chances for the capital prizes. These parcels may be had by the payment of the difference between the price of the tickets and the amount which they will necessarily draw, such difference being $148. Shares of packages in proportion.

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares will be promptly attended to at H. C. YATES' Fortunate Office, No. 127 Chesnut street.
march 19—tf

Patent Vertical Printing Press,



THE Subscribers have now established a PRINTING OFFICE at No. 2 Hartung's Alley, adjoining Christ Church Yard. Where, with the aid of that labour saving machine the Vertical Press, they can execute work, [illegible] also of press-work, cheaper than any other Establishment in the U. States.

Their Materials are new, and have been selected in New York, and this City, with great care. They will therefore have their work done in the neatest manner, with accuracy and despatch. D. & S. NEALL
april 2—3t*

FOR SALE,

A FIRST rate Rocking Horse, just from the country. Enquire at No. 1 North Fifth street.
4th mo 2—tf

PORTER, ALE and CIDER, for Shipping and Home Consumption, by SAMUEL NEILL, corner of Second street and Germantown Road, sign of the Harp and Eagle.—198

JOB W. FOLWELL, Boot and Shoe maker, No. 312 North Front street, near Noble. march 26—6m*

PAPER HANGING done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms, by HOWELL & CO No. 74 North Sixth street, and No. 127 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.—189

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING, taught at a reduced price at No. 22 Branch street.—186

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE FEATHERS, of every description, for sale by WM. G. CREASE, No. 41, South East corner of Chesnut and Third streets. 188

SMITH & WHALAND'S Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 28 1-2 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

J. UNDERWOOD, (from London) Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Essence of Anchovies, Caviar and other rich sauces Ketchup, Piccalilly and all other Pickles, &c. &c. wholesale & retail, at No. 7 South Sixth street. *DOOR MATS of a superior quality.*—179

D. TOMKINS'S Cheap Dry Goods and Fancy Store, No. 29 South Second street. A complete assortment of Tailors Trimmings constantly on hand.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 171 Cherry st. the first house above 6th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—1

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller No. 113 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 68 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 110 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, *No.* 168 South Ninth street——dwelling, *No.* 174.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Fi lagree Paper, 165 Vine st.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 S. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

FOLWELL & SHERMAN, Mercers & Taylors, No. 257 Market street.—188

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—4

JOSEPH DONALDSON Hat Manufacturer, has constantly for sale a large Assortment of HATS, No. 72, South Second street, above Arch street. 180—1y*

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 46 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—170

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Superior Manufactory, No 20 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—apr 4

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 244 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

BOARDING.

TWO Gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding in a retired and pleasant part of the city, and in a private family. A note addressed to A. B. and left in our letter box, will meet with early attention—or references will be given should personal application be made at this office. march 26—tf

The Grand Pectoral Syrup,

FOR the cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, and Consumption of the Lungs. The public are respectfully informed, that this Syrup has obtained a character which needs no puffing to establish. It has been used with signal benefit by great numbers, as well in this City, as in Boston, New-York, and other places, certificates of which might easily be adduced. Many respectable Physicians have approved and recommended it, as a very valuable and safe Medicine. It has been known to cure, after many other remedies had failed. Many in my neighborhood can testify that it is not only useful in the various complaints of the breast, but also in bowel complaints, and Agues. It may be taken with all kinds of aliment except milk. The quantity to be used is as follows: to a full grown person, a large wine glass full three times a day, and so in proportion to the age; for children directions will be given when called for. At this season it is calculated to be of very general benefit. The public are requested to make trial of the Pectoral Syrup, which, it is confidently believed, will be found to answer their expectations fully. They will please to furnish themselves with pint or quart bottles, according to the quantity wanted. Prepared and sold only by me.

RACHAEL ROURK.

Crown-street, between Race and Vine, 4 doors from Dr. Brodhead's Church.

The proprietor of the above mentioned Syrup, having declined any recommendation, I am free to say, that, from the known virtues of its component articles, and especially from the frequent use of it in my family, I can attest it to be as efficacious and safe pectoral.

Dr. EDWIN ATLEE.

Philadelphia, 3d mo. 8th, 1825.

Tetter Ointment, of very superior quality, can be had at the same place, on very moderate terms, which has been productive of very speedy cures, as many in the city have had full proof, and will give the Medicine a good character. march 19—tf

Cheap Looking Glasses, Andirons, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Looking Glass and Fancy Hardware Business, at the Brick Store, South West corner of Second and Coate's street, near the New Market, N. L. where he offers for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash, a general assortment of Looking Glasses, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Japanned Tea Trays and Waiters, Plated Castors, Britannia Metal Tea Ware, Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Knives and Forks, Plated and Metal Spoons.

Also, an assortment of Kitchen Utensils, consisting of Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, &c. together with a general assortment of Edge Tools, Locks, Butt Hinges, Screws, Nails, &c.

feb 26—tf HENRY BOUREAU.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

PLASTER PARIS, STAVES,

GRAIN, SALT, &c.

For Sale at Christian-street Wharf.

FARMERS can be supplied with Ground and refuse Plaster Paris, for which Wood, Corn, Oats, or Flaxseed, will be taken in payment.

Plaster Paris ground for Cat tling.
Ground Horse Feed of every description.
Ground Flaxseed for Drugg'ts.
Coarse Salt, a few Thousand Bushels, of a particularly good quality for ship timber. By
march 26—3t CHARLES WHARTON, Jun.

Umbrellas and Parasols.

CARPETING AND DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers are daily receiving fresh and seasonable DRY GOODS.

Also, on hand, an assortment of Ingrained, Venetian and Rag CARPETING—and a constant supply of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.

All of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, by

J. & M. SHARPLESS,
No. 43 Market street, 3d door below Second.
march 26—3t*

Cheap Paper Hangings and Borders.

A GENERAL assortment, to be had at the manufactory, No. 46 SOUTH FRONT STREET, two doors below Walnut, where all who are desirous of purchasing, of good quality and cheap, may find it their interest to call.

JAMES Y. HUMPHREYS.

Experienced persons, whose work may be depended on, are always in attendance, and ready to put up the same. march 26—1m

INSOLVENTS

CAN have their Bonds, and final Petitions to Court, correctly and legally drawn out for two Dollars, on application at No. 7 North Sixth street, one door below South Alley.

Office open every evening until 8 o'clock.

N. B. Those who are obliged to avail themselves of the approaching Courts, must apply on or before the 31st instant. march 5—tf

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice to a Watch-maker, a lad about fifteen or fifteen years of age. One from the country would be preferred. Enquire at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post. march 26—tf

TO LET,

A FRONT ROOM, convenient for an Office. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with Board in a small private family, on reasonable terms, at No. 148 North Front street. feb 19—6t*

AN ALTERATION

HAS taken place in the time of performing the Panharmonicon Concerts at the Masonic Hall—They commence every evening, at half past seven o'clock.

Admission 50 cents, which entitles the Visitor to hear the Panharmonicon, see the Papyrotomia, and receive a striking Likeness, cut in 20 seconds by Master Hebard, with common scissors, without Drawing or Machinery any kind of outline. The Hall is brilliantly lighted with Gas, and forms a delightful evening Promenade.

THE HUBARD

GALLERY OF CUTTINGS

is still open from 11 till 1, and from 3 till 8, and persons wishing for Family Groups, Whole length Figures, Portraits of Favorite Animals, Cuttings, or Beauty Likenesses, are particularly recommended to call at these hours. Such visitors may obtain a ticket to return in the evening.

The Panharmonicon is a grand combination of the Musical Instruments, which performs some of the finest compositions of Haydn, Mozart, &c. in an unexceptionable style.

The Papyrotomia, is a splendid collection of Cuttings, in paper, consisting of Portraits of distinguished individuals, Family Groups, Military, Sporting and Architectural Subjects, &c. the whole cut by Master Hebard, with a pair of common scissors.

Descriptive catalogues may be had at the door, price 12½ cents each. march 26—tf

WILLIAM M. URQUHART,

BLOCK and PUMP MAKER,

Second door above the Drawbridge wharf, in Water st.

WILLIAM M. URQUHART has commenced business at the above place, and respectfully requests of his friends and the public generally, a portion of their patronage, which it shall be his study to merit in the various branches.

N. B. Orders, in any line connected with his profession, will be promptly attended to. jan 22—tf

KNEELAND'S
Pronouncing Spelling Book.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE AUTHOR,
Back of No. 51 *North Second street,*

THE AMERICAN PRONOUNCING SPELLING BOOK, or Sure Guide to the True Pronunciation of the English Language; in which is exhibited a new and perfect Alphabet, by which the true and accurate Pronunciation of every word is shown; and which, should it ever be adopted for the orthography of the language itself, by throwing out all silent or superfluous letters, will abridge the language about one-sixth part; and, besides being a great saving in the expense of books and printing of every description, will require but little more than a perfect knowledge of the Alphabet, to read and pronounce the language correctly in every particular, and to spell any word on hearing it accurately pronounced. By ABNER KNEELAND, Author of the American Definition Spelling Book.

Price $7 50 a hundred—$2 a dozen, or 25 cents single. march 12—tf

Bottling Establishment.

THE subscriber returns his sincere acknowledgements to his customers, for the liberal patronage he has received during the past season, and solicits a continuation of the same for the approaching season.

He has now on hand, a large stock of

PORTER, ALE and CIDER.

ALSO—Superior Brown Stout and English Ale.

Orders for shipping promptly attended to, and Groceries of any description taken in payment.

Also, Cider, by the hogshead or barrel.

Bottles, Corks, &c. &c. Apply to

GEORGE EMERICK,
No. 43 North Sixth street, or at his Bottling Establishment.—[illegible]

A CARD.

TO PHILADELPHIA TEACHERS.

THE upper room of the Camden Academy to let for the season. Any teacher wishing to remove his School to a pleasant and agreeable situation in the country, will do well to call and view the premises soon.—The expense of crossing the river will be trifling, as it can be paid quarterly. Apply to

JACOB L. ROWAND, Teacher,
In the lower room.
Camden, (N. J.) March 24, 1825. [26—3t*

SLATES.

THE public are respectfully informed, that J. R. GRIFFITHS has on hand, a large quantity of SLATES, of the best quality, for roofing houses, covering battlements, &c. Gentlemen who want their buildings Slated, or their Parapet walls covered, will please to leave their early orders with

JOHN R. GRIFFITHS,
No. 191 North Sixth street, above Vine.
march 26—4t*

Interpretation of Dr. Ely's Dream.

JUST published and for sale by ISAAC PUGH, S. E. corner of Third and Race streets, An Interpretation of the Rev. Doctor Ezra Stiles Ely's Dream; or a few Cursory Remarks upon his "Retrospective Theology, or the opinions of the World of spirits." Published for the benefit of Dreamers.

I. PUGH HAS FOR SALE,

Elias Hicks' Sermons, price $1 50.
Purdon's Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania, a new and very handsome edition.
School Books and Stationary.
And a large assortment of HANGING PAPER, of his own manufacture, for Rooms &c. march 26—tf

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, &c.

No. 207 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

BY THE NEW MARKET,

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a variety of cloths, Cassimeres, C

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

From the Oaken Table of Old Hedge.

As I have taken upon myself to inform you of the most strange events which occur in this metropolis, I enclose the following lines, which, with a very short explanation, will speak for themselves. You must know then, that Moses Williams, who has for more than twenty years superintended Mr. Peale's Museum, and plays charmingly upon the violin, a few evenings ago, having fallen asleep in the orchestra, he was locked in, it being supposed that he had gone home. Waking about midnight, he took his violin to amuse himself, and it is reported for certain, that some of the birds struck in and sung a number of tunes. John Belamy, the watchman, swore, before the Mayor, that being attracted by the music, he looked up, and saw a great movement, like dancing, in the room. This circumstance, it is supposed, gave rise to the following fragment, which was found near the Post-Office last Tuesday, and is supposed to have been written by PETER ATALE, Esq.

The old town clock the midnight hour had rung,
The drowsy watchman half past twelve had sung,
When Williams waking, started with affright,
Darkness each object shrouded from his sight.
"Where am I—where?" he ask'd—no one replied;
He stretch'd his arm, and grop'd on every side:
At length, his well-lov'd violin he grasp'd,
And to his breast the welcome friend he clasp'd.
First tun'd its strings, then drew his magic bow,
Instant a light seem'd through the hall to glow;
"The Vale of Avoca," "Robin Adair,"
"Lovely Young Jessie," that sweet Scottish air,
In turn he play'd, with sweetness all his own,
Wildly melodious, exquisite, in tone;
So tender, soft, and wickedly it spoke,
That every bird to instant life awoke;
In "native woodlands wild" each join the song,
A thousand echoes the clear notes prolong;
Shrill crow'd the cock, and clap'd his gallant wing,
Geese, ducks and turkeys make the chambers ring,
The thrush, the mocking bird, and robin sing;
Their plumage all assum'd a brighter hue,
And music seem'd their beauties to renew.
Then Williams ceas'd—cold death resumes his reign,
He paus'd a moment and resum'd the strain,
Now struck with lively hand the magic strings,
And reels and hornpipes through the chamber flings;
Renew'd to life, behold the beasts advance,
The horse neighs proudly and begins to prance,
Bears, tigers, leopards, join the jovial dance;
The fox forgets his goose, the wolf his prey,
The bison capers and the squirrels play;
The mighty mammoth, awful and sublime,
Enraptur'd bears and with his foot beats time,
While monkies straddle the Velocipede,
And dash along the hall with fiery speed.

The music paus'd—the animals retrace
Instant their steps, and each resumes his place:
Williams again the pleasing sounds awoke,
"Washington's March" upon the silence broke;
Heroes and Patriots from the canvas rise,
Assume their perfect forms and speaking eyes;
In ancient costume clad, and full of life,
Each strides across the hall, impatient for the strife;
Washington led the van, and many a name,
To freedom sacred, in due order came:
Thrice through the hall then pass'd the noble train,
Then Williams ventur'd on another strain,
Struck "Yankee Doodle:" instant at the sound,
A shout for freedom wakes the echoes round;
Paul Jones his beaver to the ceiling threw,
And every soldier forth his sabre drew.

ACROSTIC—FOR EASTER DAY.

Emanuel's presence fills unbounded space,
All Heaven in ecstacy beholds his face;
Seraphs and cherubs, angels and saints divine,
To God on high, with loud Hosannas join:
Exalt our hearts, O Lord! that we may sing
Responsive praises to our Heavenly King;
Divine Elohim! grant our souls may soar
Above all earthly things, and thee adore!
Your holy will be done, for ever more!

P. B.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—By publishing the following original Conundrums, you may perhaps give some of your fair readers a few moment's amusement, and, at the same time, oblige

R.

1. Why is a dandy, in full dress, like a cinnamon tree?

2. Why is a man who, coming to a fork in the road, is at a loss which to take, like a lady at a small work table.

3. What word of three syllables is that, in the English language, the first of which means a mother, the two last a woman, and the whole word means a destroyer of mankind?

4. Why is the Saturday Evening Post like a good dinner?

The following Conundrums are copied from a late Liverpool paper. Some of our ingenious correspondents are requested to solve them.

1. My first runs at you; my second runs into you; my whole runs through you.

2. My first is equality; my second inferiority; my whole superiority.

3. My first is an insect; my second a wild beast; my whole is nothing at all!

4. My first is a star; my second a fish; my whole is a bird.

Why is a lady curling her hair like a housebreaker?

A Philadelphia physician, in a letter to a lady, on the deleterious effect of wearing corsets, has the following remarks: "I anticipate the happy period, when the fairest portion of the fair creation will step forth unincumbered with slabs of walnut and tiers of whalebone. The constitution of our females must be excellent, to withstand, in a tolerable degree, the terrible inflictions of the corset, eight long hours every day. No other animal could survive it. Take the honest ox, and enclose his sides with hoop-poles, put an oaken plank beneath him, and gird the whole with a bed-cord, and demand of him labour. He would labour, indeed, but it would be for breath."

MYSTERY OF CREDIT.

The following anecdote of Banking, which is extracted from the biography of Robert Morris, illustrates its nature, and deserves a place in its annals—"Mr. Morris, in order to remove the doubts and hesitations which attended the first emission of his notes, established a kind of private bank, under the care of Mr. John Swanwick. Here were displayed great piles of specie dollars; and all notes presented for payment were at once discharged. Very soon after this prompt payment became known, little demand was comparatively made upon Mr. Swanwick's banking establishment: many persons, on their way to exchange notes for specie, returned home without presenting them, on seeing those who had been to the ostensible bank burthened with dollars. Many others, finding the specie cumbrous, returned, and re-demanded their notes, satisfied that they could always receive their specie amount. Now this bank was, in its commencement, supported by loans of specie from all Mr. Morris's friends, who possessed it, in sums large or small, as each individual could furnish. When the duty of the dollars at the bank had been performed, they were returned to their owners, to be called out again either for show or real service. He contrived the machinery so admirably that no failure in returning loans ever occurred. The amount of specie used in this fortunate and indispensable operation to fascinate public opinion, was surprisingly small."

Directions for raising Cabbages.—Take from the stumps of old cabbages which you generally set out early in the spring, the most prominent shoots, after they have sufficiently expanded themselves, and set them out in the same mode you do your plants, and they will immediately take root and afford you a very early and luxuriant cabbage. Those who have tried this method affirm that they are much earlier and by far superior to any that can be raised from the plants. They must be broken from the stumps, and not cut off, as their small fibres greatly facilitate their taking root.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—*an operation so long looked for in vain by the medical world*; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life; in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this was sought for, for sale has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince: he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. *Every* member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim to numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON, M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. "VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 8th, 1824.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 131 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kibbee, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Huard, Druggist.
Petersburgh, Va.—Bragg & Jones, Druggists.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lebaron & Beaumont, Druggists.
New Orleans—William M'Kean.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imputing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $8 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1824. 1—tf

THE WEST CHESTER STAGE,

CONTINUES to leave JOSEPH TAYLOR'S, sign of the Cross Keys, North Fourth street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at seven o'clock in the morning, for West Chester. Returning, leaves West Chester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven in the morning. All baggage at the owner's risk,

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

N. B.—Joseph Taylor returns his thanks to his friends for their past support, and hopes, by strict attention to their accommodation, to merit a continuance of their patronage, it being a central situation for business.

feb 5—3m JOSEPH TAYLOR.

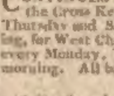
Franklin Park Boarding School,

SITUATED at Anocosas, New Jersey, continues open for the reception of Boys, in which are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the common branches of the Mathematics—Boarding, Washing, Lodging, and Tuition, $20 per quarter, for boys under twelve years of age, and $25 per quarter for those over that age, payable in advance—There will be allowed two weeks vacation in each year. Where should be any who might wish to acquire some knowledge of gardening, agriculture, and cultivating fruit trees, an opportunity will be afforded of gaining useful information on these subjects.

REFERENCES—Robert L. Pechin, and Titus Bennet, Philadelphia; and John Guignere, Burlington.

3d mo 19—6w

FOR SALE,



AT the Novanensday Botanic Garden, Prune street, (Love Lane,) between Eighth and Eleventh streets, a variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, of the best quality, together with Medical Culinary Plants, a very extensive variety of Button Root, of superior quality. Also, a large collection of Green-House Plants, &c. &c.

ALEXANDER PARKER,

Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their encouragement, and informs them that, in consequence of his large purchase from the Nursery of the late Thomas Bunch, he is enabled to sell at reduced prices.

☞ Orders (post paid) particularly attended to.

march 19—tf

WRITING, DRAWING, and ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

G. GARTH, respectfully informs Parents and others interested in the education of young persons, that he has commenced teaching the above branches in *different classes*. Scholars may be entered for one, or all the branches, as most convenient, particular hours being devoted to each object.

The advantages of this mode of instruction are well known. When the teacher's undivided attention can be devoted to one class, not exceeding twelve, or fifteen, no time is lost, and the progress made by the pupils is strikingly rapid.

A few vacancies remain to be filled up. For particulars inquire at No. 363 North Third street, between Green and Coates' streets.

jan 15—tf

Cohen's Lottery and Exchange Office,
No. 55 South Third street.

AT COHEN'S Office, in the State Lottery, last drawn in Baltimore, the Grand Capital of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, besides $20,000, $10,000, $5,000, &c. were Sold, and where more Capital prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.

At COHEN'S OFFICE, No. 55 South Third street, may now be had, tickets in the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SIXTEENTH CLASS—New Series, which will be Drawn on the 11th of May, and be completed in one drawing.

Sixty Numbers—Eight Ballots to be Drawn.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	20,000	is	20,000
1	10,000	is	10,000
2	5,000	is	10,000
1	4,720	is	4,720
20	1,000	is	20,000
30	500	is	15,000
52	100	is	5,200
156	50	is	7,800
1,248	20	is	24,960
10,608	10	is	106,080
12,120 Prizes.	34,220		$273,760
22,100 Blanks.	Tickets.		

Whole Tickets, $9 00—Halves, $4 50—Quarters, $2 25—Eighths, $1 12.

☞ Orders from any part of the Union, enclosing cash, or prize tickets, in any of the Lotteries of Baltimore, New York, New Jersey, or Virginia, will be punctually attended to, if addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,

march 26—tf PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN BROWN—a Tale.

John Brown he was a working man,
And hard he toil'd all day;
Scarce could he get of beef a can,
So trifling was his pay.

But John was young—he took a wife;
He thought 'twould better do
To have a constant friend through life,
To buffet this world through.

John loved his wife, and she loved him,
And both industrious were
But yet John's purse was very thin,
Which added to his care.

Quoth John, with visage lengthen'd out
"A child soon born will be,
But how supporting it will come about,
Is now unknown to me.

With thoughts like these he hung his head,
And o'er them ponder'd often,
'Till he dream'd one night, as he lay in bed,
That Lottery's love could soften.

John thought 'twas strange, and so do I,
But he told his wife the news,
And Susan thought he'd better try,
Tho' they should even lose.

With full intent, next morning he,
As soon as he was dress'd,
Trudg'd off in search of the Lottery,
That thus disturb'd his rest.

Numbers he saw, with paintings fine,
But John he still trudg'd past;
He dream'd of none except CONINE,
And him he found at last.

"Now, sir," quoth John, "give me a share!"
And John he acted wise—
That very share to end John's care,
Turn'd up for him a prize.

Now John he got a little store,
And soon with goods he fill'd it,
And, being prudent, soon made more,
For so the fates had will'd it.

Now John has many sons in health,
With educations fine,
And when he's ask'd who gave him wealth,
He smiling says, "CONINE!"

Now, why not follow honest John's plan, and try, even if you should lose? But just look at the scheme.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
16th Class—New Series.
SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$50,000
1	do.	20,000
1	do.	10,000
2	do.	5,000
1	do.	4,720
20	do.	1,000
30	do.	500
52	do.	100
156	do.	50
1248	do.	20
10608	do.	10
Whole Tickets	$9 00 | Quarters	$2 25
Halves	4 50 | Eighths	1 12½

THE ONE QUICKLY APPLY AT

CONINE'S

TRULY LUCKY OFFICE,
No. 3 SOUTH THIRD ST.

march 19—tf

LAND AGENT,
Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

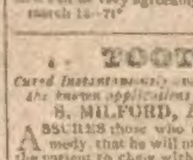
No. 7 N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

Also, Insolvent's Bonds and Petitions carefully and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on advantageous terms; and generally in the performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

N.B. A register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb 28—tf CHARLES P. LABLE.



J. B. WOOD,

No. 42 SPRUCE STREET,
Near the Drawbridge,
Philadelphia,

Manufactures and keeps for sale, Fans, and Painting Utensils of all descriptions. Carving Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. feb 19—tf

SACKING BOTTOMS.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of Sacking Bottoms, of his own manufacture, at No. 6 Monmouth Court, leading out of Jones' Alley, which runs from Second to Front, above Market street, where store-keepers, cabinet-makers, and others, may be supplied on reasonable terms for cash.

feb 19—12t J. SAMSON.

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE
CITY FEATHER STORE.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FEATHERS, of every description, (wholesale & retail,) which for beauty, durability, and excellence of material, are equal to any in the city.

Ladies' Fancy Feathers—Plumes of different shades, Birds of Paradise, Marabou, Ostrich, Vulture, Military Feathers—Ostrich, Vulture, Chicken,

With all kinds of Military Trimmings. Will be sold at very reduced prices.

Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch, by

WM. G. CREASE,

No. 41, South East corner of Third and Chesnut sts.

N. B. Feathers Cleaned, Dyed, and Repaired, at the shortest notice. feb 12—3m

BOARDING.

MARY STAP, who formerly kept the tavern, sign of the Black Bear, North Third street, has opened a Boarding House, at No 13 Branch, between Race and Vine, and Third and Fourth streets, where a few gentlemen can be very agreeably accommodated.

march 15—7t*

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleansed and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODISE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth-Ache—Price 25 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when gone—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 203, South Fifth, near Spruce street. may 18—1y

Elliott's Hair Restorative.

For the prevention, renovation and retention of the Hair.

Decidedly superior to any yet produced.

IN offering the Hair Restorative to the attention of those who may require its aid, in the prevention of the falling off of their Hair, the promotion of its growth, (even in cases of hereditary baldness,) or for the renewal of its growth if impaired by sickness or other causes, the proprietor feels confident that it will equal every reasonable expectation—its efficacy in the cases mentioned, having been most amply tested.

A very few applications of the Hair Restorative, where baldness prevails, will be productive of a covering of Young Hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceivable in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant, which, by attention in the use of the Restorative will, like the young flower, rapidly advance to healthy maturity. Such have been its effects, as experienced by the proprietor, who had been subject to the inconvenience of baldness for the last 20 years! And in several other cases of a similar nature, the like success has attended the use of the Hair Restorative, as those benefitted are ready to testify, if necessary.

As a general HEAD-WASH, the Restorative is calculated to prove highly useful and agreeable. By using it a few times, the *Scurf* or *Dandruff*, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the Hair, will be finally eradicated from the membrane. And, by its cephalic influence upon the capillary vessels, in all cases of renewed growth, the Hair will be HEALTHY and THICK, and acquire additional lustre. Even to those in the possession of good Hair, the use of the Restorative would prove essential, inasmuch as it would add them in preserving that invaluable and highly ornamental natural covering. To those desirous of the embellishment of Whiskers, it will promote their growth.

As a gentle, innocent, and benign Cephalic, the Restorative may be safely, and with good effect, applied to the heads of Infants or Children, whose Hair may appear deficient. Prepared by C. A. ELLIOTT, 30 Walnut street, and sold at One Dollar per bottle—half size do. 50 Cents. Also, sold at No. 92, North West corner of Second and Walnut streets, adjoining the Merchants' Coffee-House; No. 114 North Fifth street, three doors above Race, and at No. 99, South Front, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

Wholesale purchasers, by applying at 30 Walnut street will receive prompt attention. jan 1—1y

Conveyancing & Land Agency Office
No. 108 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Nearly opposite the Merchants' Coffee House.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Conveyancing and Land Office, from No. 74 South Second street, to the above place, where he will continue to attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, in the City and Country, by private or public sale. Conveyances and writings of all kinds, prepared with accuracy, neatness and despatch. A Register of houses, lots, farms, ground rents, &c. for sale, is kept, which those disposed to purchase may at all times inspect. City property, and ground rents, are entered without charge. Country property, entered and advertised in three daily papers, if wanted, at a reasonable rate. Money procured and loaned on mortgage

P. I. WILTBOHN, Conveyancer

jan 30—tf

HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long continued Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with Cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 74 NORTH SIXTH STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 Cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

☞ A variety of other medicines to be had at the above place. jan. 6—tf

HOTEL AND OYSTER HOUSE,

Back of No. 3 South Fourth street, near Market.

JOHN CLULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens, that he has fitted up a neat and convenient room for the accommodation of his customers, where he will be happy to serve them with the best of Oysters, Terrapins, &c. J. C. wishes to inform the public that his prices shall not exceed the customary charges in the oyster cellars. A private room for supper parties, and suppers provided at the shortest notice. Morris River, Cove, and York River Oysters. Also, Oysters put up to go by land or sea. nov 13—tf

FASHIONABLE
CITY HAT STORE,

WHERE Hats of every description may be obtained by wholesale and retail, which for beauty, durability and excellence of material, are equal to any in the city.—*BEAVERS, CASTORS, IMITATION BEAVERS* (at $3.50) daily receiving from the manufactory.

CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY,

61, S. Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order.

jan 29—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN B. HOWELL, late Director of the well-known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 74 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. feb 26—tf

Gum Elastic Over-Shoes,

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale by

BREED & MUDGE,

No. 146 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth and between Jeffries' and Brooks' Hotels.

ALSO,

A general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, warranted of the best workmanship and materials. feb 26—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS.
MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expense or risk: From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Sargent, Horace Smith, Alpheus Smith, James & John A. Smith, Jones & Wood, Silas Earle, or Pliny Earle.—They have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLET and SHEET CARDS, out of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep Whittemore's, Smith's, Sargent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both *Cotton* and *Wool*, at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 149, Market Street, Philadelphia.

G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE.

N. B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had of them. oct. 23—1y

Books, Stationary, &c.

DAVID CLARK offers for sale at his book and Stationery Store, No. 110 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of School books, blank books, and stationary—together with a variety of fancy articles at reduced prices.

The highest price given for rags.

Book binding and paper ruling neatly executed at the above place, or 171 Market street. Feb. 26—tf.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 81 Market street, Philadelphia, have for sale a variety of Printing Materials, which they will dispose of cheap, viz:—

1 font Seven-line Pica, (ornamented,) well calculated for jobs.

1 font Great Primer, large or small quantity nearly new.

1 font Brevier, 600 wt. half worn, the whole or a part, as may be required.

1 small font Minion, and other materials, well calculated for a country newspaper. jan 29—tf

B. ROBINSON,

KEEPS constantly for sale at his VARIETY and JEWELRY STORE, No. 12 North Second Street, fine Pearl, fine Gold and Plate JEWELRY; Silver Spoons; Spectacles, suited to all ages; Plated Goods and Britannia Ware; an extensive assortment of Coral of all sizes; fine Polished Steel and Fancy Gilt Goods, all of which will be warranted and sold low, wholesale or retail.

☞ Distant Orders attended to with promptness and despatch. oct. 16—tf

JONATHAN FELL,

No. 52, South Front St. 4th house below Chesnut.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has now for sale the following Articles of a superior quality, and at the most reduced prices—to wit:

MUSTARD, in Bottles, Canisters and Kegs.
CHOCOLATE, No. 1 and 2, and extra No. 1.
Ground and Race GINGER.
Jamaica and Country CAYENNE and Ground Black PEPPER.

N. B.—Families can obtain any of these articles, by applying as above. jan. 1—6m

NICKS' SERMONS.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

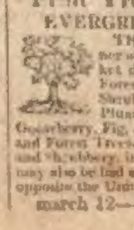
Joseph & Edward Parker,

No. 178 MARKET STREET,

A SERIES of Extemporaneous Discourses, delivered in the several Meetings of the Society of Friends, in Philadelphia, Germantown, Abington, Byberry, Newtown, Middletown Falls, and Trenton, by ELIAS HICKS—taken in short hand, by *M. T. C. Gould.*

march 12—tf

Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs, EVERGREEN and FOREST TREES.



THE subscribers have for sale, at the corner of Fourth and Market streets, every Market day, a very large collection of Fruit, Forest and Evergreen Trees, and Flowering Shrubs, viz:—Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, Plumb, Apple, Grape, Pear, Cherry, Currant, Gooseberry, Fig, Almond, Raspberry, Willow, Evergreen, and Forest Trees. Also Rose Bushes, Althea, Roses, and Shrubbery, in great variety, at reduced prices. They may also be had at their NURSERY, on Whitehall Farm, opposite the United States Arsenal, on Frankford Creek.

march 12—4t* JOHN EVANS.

Bedding Warehouse,
No. 128 North Third street,

A few doors above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL HIMMELWRIGHT, respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Elegant Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Curled Hair, Mattresses of the best quality, best Geese Feathers, well dried; Bed Ticking, English and American; Venetian Window Blinds, and a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, &c. &c.

Captains of Vessels, Sea-faring Men, and persons about to commence House-keeping, are invited to call and view the above assortment, as it will be sold very low for CASH.

N. B. Venetian Blinds will be repaired in the best manner. Mattresses, and Cushions for Churches, made and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Persons wishing to have their Feathers Cured, so as never to create moth, or have any offensive smell, will please call at the above stand.

Orders from any part of the United States, executed with alacrity and despatch. jan 22—1y

TO MERCHANTS & OTHERS.

JONES & HARRISON, Silk, Woollen and Cotton Dyers and Scourers, No. 202 1-2 Arch, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they Dye, Restore, and Re-fold Goods of every description, at the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner

N. B. Family articles attended to with punctuality and despatch.

Orders from the country thankfully received, and every exertion will be used to have them ready to return by the conveyance sent. jan 22—tf

B. WILLIAMS, *Dentist,*

No. 172 Vine Street, between 5th & 6th sts.

PERFORMS all operations in the line of his profession on terms which he trusts are calculated to give general satisfaction. He invites the attention of the public especially to the information which he has disseminated in the public prints on the subject of preserving the Teeth so as to render them sound and useful during life; and in all cases of decay or injury which the teeth may have sustained or any perfect of life will cheerfully give information and advice gratis.

jan. 22—tf

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, House-keepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description. Also, Wet Nurses, To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support. Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 26—tf

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

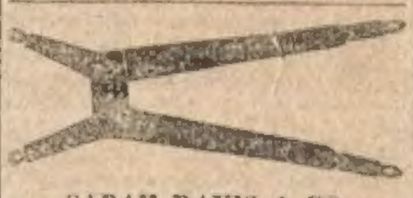
No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 5—tf

EVANS' PREMIUM
SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS.

THE attention of Farmers is requested to this Plough. To it was awarded the Premium by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. It possesses the advantage of sharpening the share by its operation on the soil, and consequently saves nearly half the expense, exclusive of time lost at the Smith's in getting the irons sharpened. It requires the least possible draught, and turns a sward nicely. Ploughs warranted, and if they do not please, can be returned, and the money will be refunded. Cultivators, Corn-shellers, Harrows, Mills for breaking Corn in the Cob, Plaster Mills, &c. for sale at No. 267 Market street, from River Schuylkill, between Schuylkill Fourth and Fifth streets.

feb 19—tf CADW. & O. EVANS.



SARAH DAVIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Gum-Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes; and hope that their attention to business will merit the favours of the public.

Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale and retail, at

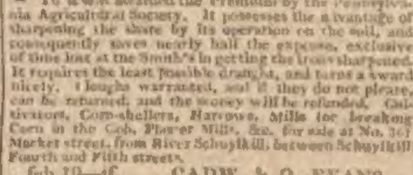
No. 31, South Front Street.

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above. feb 12—tf

P. VAN FELT, DENTIST,

GRATEFUL for past favours, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to perform all operations connected with his profession, at his old establishment (it having been reported that he had removed) No. 140 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Bank of the United States. He makes no claim to *superior knowledge or excellence*, neither is he in possession of enchanted instruments, which operate without the *least pain*—nor of wonderful specifics, that *instantly cure the most violent tooth ache*—but he promises most faithfully his best endeavours to give satisfaction to all those who may honour him with their commands.

P. VAN FELT has always a supply of the Anticorbutic Dentifrice, and the usual remedies for mitigating violent tooth ache, which will be applied gratuitously. dec 18—3m*



Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,

march 5—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine sts.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH BALL, of the Township of Upper Darby, Delaware County, (deceased,) are requested to come forward and make payment; and all persons having any demands against the same, are requested to present them for settlement.

HALLIDAY JACKSON,
JOSEPH POWEL,
ABRAHAM POWEL, } Executors.

march 19—3t*

SPLENDID CHANCES.

BRILLIANT SCHEME
OF THE
Union Canal Lottery,

SIXTEENTH CLASS.

1	Prize of	$50,000
1	do.	20,000
1	do.	10,000
1	do.	5,000
1	do.	5,000
1	do.	4,720
20	do.	1,000
30	do.	500

And an innumerable number of 100, 50, 20, 10, &c. &c.

This Lottery draws in a few weeks, and owing to the rapid sale of Tickets, the price of them will soon advance! All who are desirous of adventuring a chance for some of the CAPITAL PRIZES, will apply at

"FORTUNE'S HOME,"

P. CANFIELD'S

PRIZE-SELLING LOTTERY OFFICE,
No. 129 CHESNUT STREET,
One door from Fourth st.

Where Tickets may be had at the low price of Five Shares in proportion. At this Office have been sold, in the few preceding Union Canal Lotteries, Prizes amounting to upwards of

HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS!

march 19—tf

P. I. DECKER,

AGAIN tenders to the public, his acknowledgments for the distinguished patronage, with which he has been honoured. It has been extended with great